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VOL. XXXVI NO. 183 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Russian Army in Outskirts of Minsk; Great Tank Battle Impends for Caen; Nazis Risk Defeat in East to Hold West

Transfer of reserves shows Hitler expected only token attack from Soviet Army.

Underground rises in Copenhagen—Heavy casualties reported in fight for Saipan.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In Europe this week Germany succeeded in bringing its Italian retreat back under some semblance of control and in matching the build up of the Anglo-American Army in Normandy.

But that these feats were accomplished only by straining every muscle and by calling up every ounce of reserve strength was plainly testified by a shattering defeat on the Eastern Front, where Russian armies drove forward in probably the most spectacular advance of the entire war.

The meaning was plain. In the West, where Germany planned an aggressive "offensive - defense" this summer, it still was managing to avert catostrophe and still was managing to hold its own, although by a narrow and perceptibly diminishing margin. But in the East, where it planned to stand on the defensive, a shattering disaster had come.

Thus, one week after the opening of the main Russian attack, it was clear that the scales of war already had been tilted past center in favor of the Allied cause.

One Central Purpose

An early end was by no means certain. The German High Command clearly had one central purpose and it was bending all its energies to it. That purpose was to repel the invasion force now solidly established in Normandy. It began taking desperate risks to this end.

Large forces were moving toward Normandy, not only from Eastern France but also from Germany. There was reason to suspect that the troop trains which British bombers sought on their way through Sarrbrucken and Metz and Blainville had begun their journey to the east of even Germany itself — troops withdrawn from the already too-thinly-held Russian front for the crucial battle of the West.

It was not yet certain that the three extra divisions sent into Italy the week before would in the end weaken the invasion front. That stiffening in Italy checked the retreat which from Rome to Lake Trasimeno was very nearly a rout. It continued to be a retreat, but it was a controlled retreat as attested by the straightening of the line. With a few breaks, the Germans still had a chance of getting most of their Italian armies back to the Alps where, in theory, half of the total then

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Associated Press Radiophoto; By a Staff Artist

Red Army Marches—Toward Berlin

Upper: Russian troops march through the recently captured town of Mogilev as they push forward in pursuit of Germans retreating to Minsk. This photo was received in New York by radio from Moscow. Lower: Black arrows show how Soviet armies are converging on the vital German bastion of Minsk in White Russia from three sides and carrying out complementary assaults both to the north and south. One report, as yet unconfirmed, says Minsk has been surrounded.

Nazi Weakness Seen in Tanks And Artillery

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 1—The Germans, already overbalanced by Allied sea and air power, now are showing preliminary signs of artillery inferiority and lack of technical strength in tanks and other matériel needed to sustain a three-front war.

At the same time, the constant attrition imposed on the Normandy front is making the German transport problem increasingly difficult with the prospect of far-reaching ultimate cumulative effects.

Supreme Headquarters today said that the effect of three weeks of concentrated Allied aerial activity in the Seine-Loire sea triangle is to force the Germans to move nine tenths of their traffic by road. Only one tenth of the enemy's supplies and troops are moving by rail.

One effect of this is that the German armor requires a measure of repair when it actually reaches the battle area. For the efficient way to transport tanks is either by rail or by special motor trucks instead of which the German tanks often are covering long distances on their own power, requiring mechanical repairs upon arrival.

Night Moves Necessary

The Allied air superiority also is forcing most German troops to be made at night and even then they are subject to constant harassment. Constant attacks upon German airfields, as reported in today's Allied communiqué from France and Belgium, are designed to nullify the enemy's fighter cover and keep the German air force grounded.

The greatest German lack of all, of course, is the lack of manpower. Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey, of the British Second Army, definitely revealed yesterday that German troops from Russia now are fighting on the Normandy

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By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Red Army troops are in the outskirts of Minsk and a German army is staggering back between the Dvina and Berezina Rivers in what may be one of the most decisive retreats of the war. The British Radio says the White Russian Capital has been surrounded and leading rail and highway links with Warsaw severed.

The Germans seem to have been overwhelmed at every point. Company after company is being decimated. Moscow says 132,000 Germans have been slain on the White Russian front since June 23.

The situation is singularly reminiscent of July, 1920, when the Red Army launched an offensive in the same area against the Poles. Marshal Pilsudski described the Russian attack at that time as "an unceasing wormlike advance of a huge enemy horde" which "gave us the impression of something irresistible, rolling up like some terrible thunderclouds that brooked no opposition. The pressure of this rolling thunderstorm broke the joints of the machinery of state, weakened all our characters, and took the heart out of our soldiers."

In the face of an offensive of such proportions, it is difficult to see how the Germans can hope to make a stand anywhere short of the Riga-Brest-Litovsk line, or perhaps even the shorter Memel-Brest-Litovsk line. Terrain east of these natural defensive positions does not lend itself to effective delaying actions. If the Germans do fall back to such an extent, they will have to give up the Baltic states, including Finland, which Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop has just blandly promised to save from the Russians.

Three Soviet armies appear to be converging on Minsk from the northeast, east and southeast. North of the vital bastion, other Soviet forces have apparently outflanked Polotsk in a drive for Latvia and Lithuania. To the south, a third Russian force continues to push toward Baranowicze.

Far behind the eastern battle lines, the Germans have had to go on the defensive in a new sector of the Underground front. Reports reaching Stockholm indicate German troops have had to take possession of public buildings in Copenhagen as a general strike of Danish workers continues. Fighting is said to be in progress in Copenhagen streets.

In Normandy, where the greatest tank battle in history may be developing for Caen, the British Second Army continues to stand firm on the Odon River after repulsing attacks by elements of the seven panzer divisions the Germans are estimated to have in Normandy. Evidently Marshal Rommel, who is said to be in direct control of operations, is trying to use his tanks to strike sudden knockout blows as he did in Libya. General Montgomery is vigorously countering this effort with the use of overwhelming air power.

In the Pacific, the bitter fighting on Saipan still holds the spotlight. The American front line now roughly divides the island at the administration center of Garapan. The extent of Japanese resistance is indicated by Admiral Nimitz's announcement that American casualties total 9,752.

Russia:

German Remnants Pour Into Minsk

Front dispatches reaching Moscow said that remnants of a demoralized German Army are pouring into Minsk, now outflanked

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

8,000 Scouts in Drive; Vichy Pretense Ending? Argentine Faces 'Freeze'

The World's Day—July 1, 1944

Boston: Scouts Seeking More War Bond Pledges

Approximately 8,000 Boy and Girl Scouts of Greater Boston today are conducting their "clean-up drive" for War Bond pledges for the Fifth War Loan. [Page 5.]

At Fort Devens, Mass., more than 100 veterans of Anzio, Cassino, the Southwest Pacific and the Persian Gulf passed through the receiving station here and were en route home today under the Army's rotation program.

Boston will observe Independence Day with a complete, all-day round of patriotic events, it was announced today by city officials. [Page 5.]

Europe: Germans May Wipe Out Vichy Pretense

Germans in France may wipe out the last pretense of Vichy independence, according to Madrid reports which say a process of liquidation of Vichy's functions is under way in meetings between collaborationists and their German overlords.

Albanian collaborationist government headed by Rexhep Mitrovica has fallen, according to Italian dispatches. Reasons are not given.

Union of Polish Patriots, in Moscow, denounced the London Polish Government in exile, sharpening the rift between the emigre government and the Soviet-sponsored Polish groups.

Russia's Supreme Soviet issued a decree today empowering inhabitants of the Western provinces of White Russia and the Ukraine to adopt Polish citizenship.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the course of his trip to the Italian front visited the headquarters of the Fifth Army, where Gen. Mark Clark presented him with an American decoration.

Finland received America's note breaking diplomatic relations from the hands of Edmon Gullion, U. S. Charge d'Affairs, at 6 p. m., June 30. The Finnish public heard the news with disappointment and pain.

Frantisek Nemec, Czechoslovak Minister of Reconstruction and Commerce, has been appointed government delegate to the liberated territory of Czechoslovakia, Reuter reports.

Cross-Channel shipping from England to Eire, which had been halted as a precautionary step just before the invasion, is expected to be resumed within 10 days, London reports.

Washington: Argentine Fund Freeze Looms

Freezing of Argentine funds was under consideration in connection with information from official sources that the Government of Argentina has been giving direct aid to German firms on the United States black list. [Page 3.]

Corporations and other nonbanking investors have exceeded their $10,000,000,000 quota in the $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive, the Treasury announced. Sales to these investors through June 29 totaled $10,151,000,000. Sales to individuals, however, continued to lag. This total reached $3,184,000,000, or 53 per cent of the quota.

President Roosevelt signed legislation boosting the pay of expert Army infantrymen. It gives a $5 monthly increase to foot-soldiers not in combat areas and $10 to those in combat groups, provided they meet qualifications set up by the War Department. In addition, those qualifying will receive a special medal. The legislation does not apply to the Navy or the Marine Corps.

Mexico: Foreign Minister to Visit Washington

Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla leaves Mexico City today for Washington as the guest of the United States Government, invited to discuss relations between the two countries. The Foreign Minister will go by train, accompanied by Primo Villa Michel, Chairman of the Mexico-U. S. Commission for Economic Co-operation, and several other officials. He will be in Washington from July 6 to 12.

Penrods and Sams of 1944 Held Key 'Men' in Air Training

By Theodore N. Cook

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1 — The Penrods and Sams of 1944 have come into their own recently, with the United States Army Air Forces designation of these tousle-haired 17-year-olds as the key men in its new combat air crew training program. And let there be no doubt about it, the "kids" are enjoying the experience of being sought after.

Waiting on rows of chairs at the Army Air Forces Examining Board in the Grand Central Palace induction center here, the youthful air crews of tomorrow reassure each other and rescan their application forms and birth certificates with a newly discovered seriousness that would undoubtedly amaze their parents.

For the Air Forces is staking its future on these young men. Under the new combat crew procurement program if you are over 17 the Air Forces won't take you for flight training. And under recently inaugurated Army regulations shutting down transfers, applicants who are accepted under this new program are certain of remaining in the Air Forces.

Examining Board officers here, all three of whom were sent to this assignment from sky battle fronts, are particularly pleased over the emergence of the flying gunner as a vital member of the romantic flying picture.

"The boys are thinking of the Air Forces in terms of a team," Capt. David Parry, member of the board, and 27-year-old veteran of combat flying in the European theater of operations, told us.

Probably as a result of motion pictures and newspaper accounts of the exploits of aerial gunners, applicants are as enthusiastic about manning a flying gun as they are about becoming pilots or navigators," he said, viewing this as auguring well for a well-knit "airmada."

Service Too Slow—10 Buy Barber Shop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., July 1—Ten men, weary of waiting for the cal! "next!" when they visited their favorite barber shop, have clubbed together and bought the shop, and will continue the former proprietor, Joseph Russak, as exclusive ministrant to their shaving and hair-cutting needs, on a salary of $40 weekly.

The agreement runs for the duration, and specifies that the group shall pay the rent of the shop, maintenance, and equipment, and that Mr. Russak shall have the privilege of buying back his business after the war. He is happy over the deal, as he won't have to work so hard, he has been unable to hire assistants, and has found it difficult to serve his tonsorial trade, clamoring for attention. Now he is concerned only with his priority customers.

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Hyannis—Tomorrow.

Randolph—Tomorrow.

Canton—Thursday.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Intimate Survey Of Rubber Drama

Soldiers in the battle for wild rubber production may not wear uniforms, but they face dangers and hardships in parts of South America comparable to those of front-line troops.

Writing of firsthand experiences in some of the most remote rubber regions, Roland Hall Sharp today gives an intimate view of what it takes for Rubber Development Corporation technicians to bring in indispensable wild rubber for war uses.

This is the third installment of a roundup on rubber achievements and inefficiencies, in the series on "Uncensored South America." First Page, Second Section.

Dewey Plans Climactic End For Campaign

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is rapidly shaping his political strategy as the Republican Party's presidential nominee, and already three major decisions affecting the shape and character of the campaign are well advanced.

These decisions, still to be confirmed by the top command of the campaign organization, have Mr. Dewey's own support, and, on good authority, can be put as follows:

Governor Dewey plans to act on the political tactic of the "long pause." He is not going to attempt to keep his name in the headline news continuously; in fact, he believes it better to do the opposite without any effort to maintain political interest at high pitch.

Second, he favors and is prepared to conduct the shortest presidential campaign in American political interest. He intends to start late and fight hard without letup, once he begins.

Governors to Aid

Finally, there is every prospect that the 26 Republican governors with whom Mr. Dewey has been closely associated during the past two years, will play a large and significant role in the campaign. They frequently may act collectively to support the G. O. P. ticket and they may work in teams. It will be something new in national campaigning.

All three of these approaches to the task of electing a Republican President this fall will make Mr. Dewey's campaign considerably different from that which Wendell Willkie conducted in 1940.

Mr. Willkie was on the front page almost daily from the hour of his dramatic nomination. Mr. Dewey hopes to keep out of the headline news most of the time for the next two months, at least. It will be easier for him to do this than it was for Mr. Willkie because he can concentrate on the day-to-day routine of the Governorship. But his plan for the "long

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Federal Control of Workers Begun Under Hiring Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — Today the War Manpower Commission's latest attempt to assure war production adequate manpower goes into effect throughout the country. Henceforth the Government's United States Employment Service will control the hiring of almost all male workers in the country and the placement of many of the women too.

While this program does not completely please either the Administration which has called for a universal service law, or management which has voiced fears it will slow arms output rather than speed it, or labor representatives some of whom have openly disapproved the plan, its purpose is as the WMC has explained to center hiring controls under the USES so that war industry labor demands will get priority treatment.

Even as this latest and possibly last attempt to solve the manpower problem on a voluntary basis became operative throughout the nation the need for stricter manpower controls was highlighted by events. The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had just issued a public warning to the country that if war workers quit their jobs — deserted in the face of victory — the war would be immeasurably prolonged. The nation's press carried accounts of thousands idle throughout the nation because of labor disputes.

Priority Committees

This new nationwide job referral system fixes employment ceilings for specific concerns in 184 labor shortage areas. It sets up priority committees in these areas which will decide what industries get priorities of available labor. It has mobilized the USES recruiting activities to facilate the transfer of manpower from surplus labor areas to regions of tight employment.

The 12 regional directors of the national WMC office have under broad authority set up their own manpower priority committees that will decide what priority an industry or business concern in their region gets. A liberal and elastic interpretation of these powers by the regional boards is expected to pacify some of the criticism that has been leveled at the plan to date.

For example, the hiring controls for women vary considerably. Acting under authority to adopt the program to local conditions certain areas in 16 states will have some control over the recruiting and placing of women.

In some cases the hiring restrictions for women will apply only to those in critical occupations. Those

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Monetary World Looks To Bretton Woods Parley

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 1—The eyes of many Americans are being focused today on this small community where hundreds of money experts from more than 40 countries are gathered to discuss with American authorities measures that are calculated to meet postwar international money problems, more particularly exchange stabilization. On the agenda too, is a proposal for a $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development, patterned after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The conference will convene late in the day to hear a message from President Roosevelt, to name Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau its president and to chart the course of discussions.

Interest naturally attaches to the type of financial leadership that will be drawn together in this unusual meeting. No complete list is available of all the delegates, though a number of countries besides the United States have announced their representatives.

Britain will have an imposing delegation, headed by the world-renowned Lord Keynes, economic adviser to the British Treasury and author of a now discarded British plan for achieving stabilization by means of a clearing union; Robert H. Brand, British Treasury representative in Washington; Sir Wilfrid Eady, second secretary of the British Treasury; Nigel B. Ronald, Assistant Undersecretary of the Foreign Office; Dennis H. Robertson of the British Treasury and professor of po-

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

New England Rails Hum To Heavy Holiday Travel

A full three-day holiday, which loomed ahead today for thousands of Greater Bostonians as large department stores and many other business establishments planned to remain closed July 3, began to tax the carrying capacities of rail, bus, and air lines early today.

Although most transportation-company officials expressed the belief they could accommodate those leaving the city, some doubted that facilities would be adequate to care for the mass return on July 4, when those less fortunate ones who have to work July 3 will have joined the three-day week-enders.

Certain trains, notably the streamlined "Mountaineer," to the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, have had all their reservations sold out for the past month, with long lists of hopeful persons waiting to pick up last-minute cancellations. Pullman travel, in general, is heavy. And, as the Office of Defense Transportation has pointed out, an entire Pullman car may be taken over by the Army at any time to transport wounded soldiers.

Coach Travel Urged

But inasmuch as New England resorts can be reached comfortably on a coach train, the railroads serving these areas have felt that vacationists should, in so far as possible, do their traveling on

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Japanese Strategy Directed At Possible Allied Bases

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, July 1—Although the new Japanese offensive in China lately has been eclipsed by more spectacular developments in the Western Pacific there has been no lag here in interest in the latest enemy thrust into the East Central Provinces.

The Japanese drive to regain control of coastal rail lines and communications farther inland in China is regarded as a move to counter recent steps taken by the United States forces toward the China coast.

The move by enemy land forces is in lieu of a naval showdown which the Japanese are unwilling to risk at this time.

Japanese operations against Changsha and Hengyang apparently have a twofold purpose:

1. To extend Japanese control over and access to areas which are serving or could serve as Allied bombing bases.

2. To establish and consolidate control of coastal communications in preparation for the promised United States landings in China.

Warnings to Japan

The recent Japanese moves in China are believed evidence that Tokyo recognizes its defeat in the current island warfare and is rushing preparations to prevent similar trouncings when eventually they are opposed by Allied forces on oceans of land in China.

One observer described Tokyo's awakenings as follows: "The Japanese are beginning to realize that people who live on islands as well as those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

Warfare in the Pacific so far has been largely island warfare and the formula evolved by the Pacific High Command for waging that type of war is more than matching the enemy's strategy so far.

Realization that their deficiencies in fighting island warfare with success, depending so heavily on shipping and naval superiority is prompting the Japanese to concentrate now on securing control of coastal communications in China lest they eventually be caught short there too.

Coastal Bases Needed

Enemy moves in China and United States moves in the Western Pacific are regarded as all part of the same war. What the Japanese do and how effective is Chi-

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Christian Code of Ethics In Family Declared Need

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It's not so much mothers being out of the home working as it is the lack of any clear-cut Christian code of ethics governing the family that is responsible for increasing juvenile delinquency, in the opinion of Miss Marjorie M. Farley, Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court for the State of Connecticut.

Given well-defined standards of behavior which children know will be enforced upon them and lived up to by their parents, a mother's absence on a war job can even be utilized as a means of teaching wholesome lessons in responsibility, she says. It is the free and easy standards that prevail in so many homes—what she calls the tendency to substitute an 11th Commandment, "Thou shalt not get caught," for the other 10—that is so pernicious.

"Kids are not stupid," declares this blue-eyed, auburn-haired friend of countless Connecticut youngsters. "They see their parents dodging OPA regulations and boasting about it. They know that many of the men and women they are told to admire are hypocritical, and when these individuals tell them not to steal and lie and cheat, it's no go."

Crave Discipline

Miss Farley finds that what many children actually crave is discipline in the sense of definite rules for their conduct, and a firm "yes" or "no" to more questions. They have to make too many decisions for themselves, she says, either because parents are too hesitant or haven't sound enough standards of their own to pass on.

Assigned to the Court's First District which includes Fairfield and Litchfield counties, Miss Farley deals with girls up to 16 and boys under 12. Cases are referred to the court mainly by the police and the schools; also, but to a lesser extent, by parents.

The court has "original exclusive" jurisdiction over all juveniles up to 16, and may take 16-to-18-year-olds upon referral from a Superior Court. Juvenile court records are strictly confidential.

Hearings are held in the town in which the child lives, but many cases are disposed of by the probation officers without ever being brought into court.

Enjoys the Job

Though she didn't plan for such work Miss Farley enjoys her job because she "really likes kids," and finds great satisfaction in being able "to put across the idea that we are doing what we do for their own good." Not that she can do this in all or even a majority of cases. Girls in State institutions often write her for advice or beg her to stop in when she is in their vicinity, and to many of those on probation under her supervision she is a friend as well as an officer of the law.

Actually Miss Farley majored in political science with emphasis on international relations, at Syracuse University. But coming out as she did in the depth of the depression, she took what kind of a job she could get, which happened to be social work. Since then she has studied at Yale and the Chicago School of Social Service Administration. That she still pursues her original interest on the side, however, is evidence by the fact that she has been attending the Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College by way of a vacation during the past two weeks.

Connecticut's 38 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency in 1943 over 1942 was an overall increase, she explained when interviewed under a shady tree on the Wellesley campus. There was no great increase in sex crimes over and above any other kind of crimes.

Not in Majority

While she has cases of sex delinquency to handle, they are not in the majority. The biggest increase in delinquency in her area is in little things like throwing stones through windows, ringing fire alarms, stealing.

Unfortunately these days, she says, youngsters are not given resources within themselves. They have to be entertained. Granting that is the case and that parents can't be reformed overnight, Miss Farley would like to see more handcraft programs, more folk dancing, more Boy Scout and Girl Scout activity, and more provision made for children to contribute directly to the war effort. They want more to do, but not necessarily exciting things, she says.

"The increase in delinquency has been among those not ordinarily delinquent," she said. "Some of them could be saved just by being kept busy." While she does not believe there is any single solution for juvenile delinquency, she does think the solution lies within the community.

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Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cooler

Boston and Vicinity — Fair weather today, tonight and Sunday. Slightly cooler today, continued cool tonight and Sunday. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Continued fair weather, with moderate temperatures, today, tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair and slightly cooler today. Continued fair weather tonight and Sunday. Continued cool tonight, moderate temperatures Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 8:54 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:15 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 9:47 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 10:03 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.

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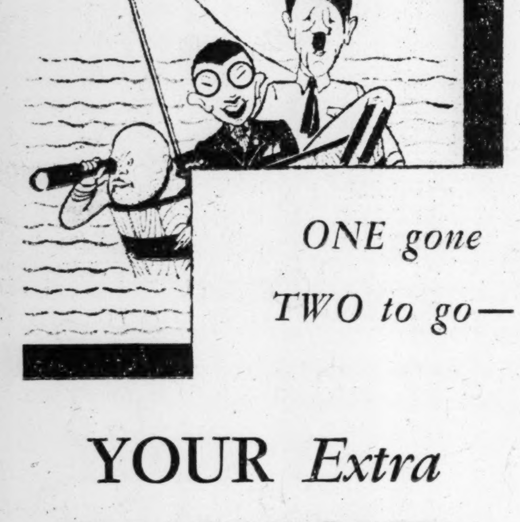

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Congressional Candidates State Positions on Major Issues

Vastly important legislative tasks will face the 1945-46 Congress, necessitating selection of outstanding men at the July 11 primaries and the Nov. 7 election.

Because the general attitude of a member of Congress toward certain broad questions will influence his decision on specific measures, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters has questioned Congressional candidates on six major topics.

Each candidate was asked to check the League-prepared statements most nearly coinciding with his views. Some candidates reported that none of the viewpoints resembled their ideas. Others checked certain statements with changes. Symbols used in chart:

X—Opinion which most nearly reflects the candidate's viewpoint.
R—Statement checked by the candidate, with reservations.
N—None of the statements coincided with the candidate's position.
U—Questionnaire unanswered by the candidate.

	Senator					United States Representative																																															
	John H. Corcoran (D)	Joseph A. Langone, Jr. (D)	Joseph Lee (D)*	Richard M. Russell (D)	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	1st Dist. John J. Connor, Jr. (D)	1st Dist. John M. Deely (D)	1st Dist. John J. Falvey (D)	1st Dist. John W. Heselton (R)	1st Dist. James P. McAndrews (D)	2nd Dist. Michael W. Albano (D)	2nd Dist. Charles R. Clason (R)*	3rd Dist. Carroll H. Balcom (R)	3rd Dist. Wilfred P. Bazinet (R)	3rd Dist. P. Eugene Casey (D)	3rd Dist. Philip J. Philbin (D)*	4th Dist. Pehr. G. Holmes (R)*	4th Dist. Frank J. McGrail (D)	5th Dist. Edith Nourse Rogers (R)*	5th Dist. Milton A. Wesson (D)	6th Dist. George J. Bates (R)*	7th Dist. Ernest Bentley (R)	7th Dist. Raymond E. Carey (R)	7th Dist. George E. Clark (R)	7th Dist. Thomas J. Lane (D)*	7th Dist. Samuel I. Lovell (R)	8th Dist. Angier L. Goodwin (R)*	8th Dist. Frederick T. McDermott (D)	8th Dist. Raymond A. Willett, Jr. (D)	9th Dist. Charles L. Gifford (R)*	9th Dist. William McAuliffe (D)	10th Dist. William A. Carey (D)	10th Dist. Christian A. Herter (R)*	10th Dist. Edward O'Hearn Mullowney (D)	11th Dist. Lester W. Bowen (R)	11th Dist. James M. Curley (D)*	11th Dist. Thomas H. Eliot (D)	11th Dist. Alexander Gregorowicz, Jr. (D)	11th Dist. Vincent Mottola (R)	11th Dist. John J. Murphy (D)	11th Dist. Joseph Russo (D)	12th Dist. Henry J. Allen (R)	12th Dist. Albert L. Fish (R)	12th Dist. Charles F. Gillen (D)	12th Dist. John W. McCormack (D)*	12th Dist. Charles W. McDermott (D)	12th Dist. Joseph T. Murphy (D)	12th Dist. David Thompson (R)	13th Dist. Andrew T. Clancy (D)	13th Dist. Edward P. Neafsey (D)	13th Dist. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)*	14th Dist. Joseph W. Martin (R)*	14th Dist. Edmond P. Talbot (D)
I. Centralization of Government.						UNABLE TO ANSWER BECAUSE OF SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES																																															
The national government has usurped the powers of the states and should be stripped of many of the functions it now performs.	U	U	X		U			U					X	U		R	U		U		X	X		U		X	X	U		X	U	U			X		N			U	U	U	U	U		U	X	X	U	U	U	U	
The national government should have primarily a financing responsibility leaving administration and enforcement to the states.	U	U			U		X	U						U			U		U					U				U	X	X	U	U	X				N			U	U	U	U	U		U		X	U	U	U	U	
The national government should have primary responsibility for handling those problems which are national in scope, with or without co-operative arrangements with the states or local communities.	U	U		X	U			U	R	X	R	X		U			U	X	U	X		X	R	U	R			U			U	U	X	X		X	N	X	X	U	U	U	U	U	X	U	R	X	U	U	U	U	X
The national government should take on primary responsibility for the government of the country, the states becoming its administrative agents.	U	U			U			U						U	X		U		U					U				U			U	U					N			U	U	U	U	U		U		X	U	U	U	U	
II. Function of Members of Congress.																																																					
A Congressman's chief function is to take care of the interests of the individuals or groups who supported him in his campaign and were largely responsible for his election.	U	U			U			U						U			U		U					U				U			U	U								U	U	U	U	U		U			U	U	U	U	
A Congressman's chief function is to be a delegate of the people of his district to Washington, looking after their personal interests and following their advice on national legislative issues.	U	U			U			U			R			U			U		U					U			X	U			U	U			X		R			U	U	U	U	U		U		X	U	U	U	U	
A Congressman's chief function is national legislation. He should use his knowledge of the people in his own district (state) in arriving at decisions on public issues, but exercise his own best judgment as to what is best for the country as a whole, and have a sense of responsibility toward helping his constituents understand public issues.	U	U	X	X	U		X	U	R	X		X	X	U	X	R	U	X	U	X	X	X	R	U	X	X	X	U	X	X	U	U	X	X		X	R	X	X	U	U	U	U	U	X	U	X	X	U	U	U	U	X
III. Congress and the President.																																																					
Since more and more rule or law-making power resides in the Executive branch, the Congress should have more to say about administration of these delegated powers, such as participating to a larger extent in the making of appointments, using the appropriating power to influence administrative policies of the Executive agencies, creating more agencies responsible to the Congress instead of to the President.	U	U			U			U					X	U			U		U	X				U	X			U		X	U	U			X			X		U	U	U	U	U		U		X	U	U	U	U	
Economic and social problems are so complex that the Congress cannot have the necessary information on which to make policy. The Congress should only ratify or veto policies proposed by the President.	U	U			U			[illegible]						U			U		U					U				U			U	U								U	U	U	U	U		U		X	U	U	U	U	
The Congress should determine basic policy, but not necessarily always initiate it. Legislation should be clear in its delegation of authority, but not so detailed that it is not flexible enough to be administered to meet the purpose for which it was intended.	U	U	X	X	U		X	U	R	X	X	X		U	X	R	U	X	U		X	X	R	U		X	X	U	X	X	U	U	X	X		X	R		X	U	U	U	U	U	R	U	R	X	U	U	U	U	X
IV. Government and Private Enterprise.																																																					
Private enterprise can provide a high level of employment if government keeps its hands off and allows free exercise of individual initiative.	U	U	N		U			U						U			U		U					U			X	U		X	U	U								U	U	U	U	U		U		X	U	U	U	U	
Private enterprise should have the major responsibility for providing a high level of employment but government should supplement it by appropriate means which might mean a public works program, making needed credit available, adjusting the tax system, etc., according to the economic needs of the moment.	U	U	N		U		X	U		X				U		R	U		U		X	R		U			X	U		X	U	U	X			X				U	U	U	U	U	R	U		X	U	U	U	U	
A high level of employment can only be maintained through the co-operative effort of governemnt and private enterprise, each having responsibility for planning what is to be done. There are some areas in which the government will have primary responsibility; others that may be entirely the responsibility of private enterprise. The important consideration is that the goal of both be an expanding economy that will provide for the fullest possible employment of the people.	U	U	N	X	U			U	R		X	X	X	U	X		U	X	U	X			R	U	X	X		U	X	X	U	U		X	X		R	X	X	U	U	U	U	U	R	U	R	X	U	U	U	U	X
The government has the responsibility for assuring a high level of employment and should use whatever means are necessary to achieve it.	U	U	N		U			U						U			U		U					U				U			U	U								U	U	U	U	U		U			U	U	U	U	
V. Relation to Other Countries.																																																					
The U. S. should place its principal reliance on its own strength and not associate itself with other countries in the solution of international problems.	U	U	N		U			U						U			U		U					U				U			U	U								U	U	U	U	U		U	R	X	U	U	U	U	
The U. S. should take on the defense of the Western Hemisphere, make certain that the countries of South and Central America follow the U. S., and have as little as possible to do with the rest of the world.	U	U	N		U			U						U			U		U					U				U			U	U								U	U	U	U	U		U	R	X	U	U	U	U	
The U. S. should place its principal reliance on its own strength but join with other nations when necessary for the solution of specific international problems.	U	U	N		U			U						U			U	X	U		X			U		X		U		X	U	U			X					U	U	U	U	U		U	X		U	U	U	U	
The U. S. should use its power to bring an association of nations which will have sufficient authority to prevent or stop aggression and which will provide a means for the discussion and settlement of economic, social and political problems that affect more than one country.	U	U	N	X	U		X	U	R	X	X	X	X	U	X	R	U			X		X	R	U	X		X	U	X	X	U	U	X	X		X	R	X	X	U	U	U	U	U	R	U	X	X	U	U	U	U	X
VI. Foreign and Domestic Policy.																																																					
There is no relation between domestic and international policy.	U	U	N		U			U			N			U			U		U	X				U				U			U	U					N			U	U	U	U	U		U			U	U	U	U	
Economic and military problems are directly influenced by international developments and United States domestic policies in these areas should be made in conformity to the foreign policy the United States chooses to pursue. (Examples: tariff legislation; size of Army and Navy; development of airlines; shipping policy.)	U	U	N	X	U		X	U	R	X	N	X	X	U	X	R	U	X	U		X	X	R	U	X	X	X	U	X	X	U	U	X	X		X	N	X	X	U	U	U	U	U	X	U	R	X	U	U	U	U	
Domestic policy should be decided upon without regard to foreign policy and adjustments made in the latter to conform to it.	U	U	N		U			U			N			U			U		U					U				U			U	U			X		N			U	U	U	U	U		U		X	U	U	U	U	X

'Goals for America' Scanned at Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY Mass., July 1—Getting off to a very good start today with the freshening and clearing weather, with Lake Waban reopened for swimming after being closed temporarily, with the largest enrollment in years, and with an especially enthusiastic and representative group, the Summer Institute for Social Progress was addressed by Dr. J. Stewart Burgess of the Temple University Sociology Department, this morning.

Dr. Burgess, who was formerly head of the same department at Yenching University in North China, and is now also leader in the Temple University Postwar Planning Institute, was warmly welcomed back as head of the faculty at the present conference. He is one of a quite large group of men and women who contribted a great deal to earlier sessions during the institute's 12-year history at Wellesley.

Discussing the general theme of this summer's program, "Goals for America," Dr. Burgess said that such goals, which Americans, soldiers and civilians alike, are looking forward to attaining in postwar days, need to be given a great deal of constructive thought if they are to be realized. And this institute, with its cross section of the American community reflecting trends of thought in all groups, can be made an important and influential center for such thinking.

Stress on Public Opinion

The first thing to do, he continued, is to aim at intermediate goals, and the most important of these is to arouse public opinion on issues of local and national importance. The next is to provide opportunities, through adult education and other means, for public opinion to be more intelligently informed—ready for action of the wisest kind, action based on facts and understanding, not swayed by propaganda advanced by special interests.

On the lawn of Stone - Davis Court last night, the Institute was opened with a talk by Henry E. Warren, of Ashland, its Vice-Chairman. Mr. Warren declared that the Institute acted as a catalyst, bringing together the opinions and theoretical o[illegible] of a representative group of Americans, and concen[illegible] energy of their more or less random thinking into a force resulting in worth-while action.

Other leaders of the Institute spoke, too, with a tone of warm welcome and considerable humor running through all their remarks.

Meanwhile, the School of Techniques, established in Tower Court and other college buildings, began the courses which are helping a number of men and women to revive and bring up-to-date old skills which can make them still more valuable in their country's war effort and in the reconstruction days to come. As in the case of the Institute, the courses are well combined with recreation on the campus.

Also swinging into stride today was the new School of Community Affairs, which is studying cultural differences and racial prejudices in its first meetings.

Study of Race Relations

Like the New England Institute of International Relations, which has just finished its 13th annual 10-day session on the Wellesley campus, the Social Progress Institute has an unusually large registration this year. One reason for this is the number of special features which have been included in the program.

Prominent in these spectial features is an effort to show what practical steps can be taken in attacking the problem of racial and religious conflicts in some communities.

A man who has developed lines of action of a very practical kind is Dr. Clyde L. Miller, specialist on intercultural education and consultant for the Springfield, Mass., experiment in this field.

Experimental Solutions

Dr. Miller will explain just what has been accomplished in Springfield, at a series of three afternoon round tables in Green Hall at 4:15 p. m. on July 8, 10 and 11.

The director of the Community Affairs School, Dr. Margaret Mead, another expert in the field of intercultural relations, will participate in these discussions. Others adding their experience to the institute's presentation of this problem and experimental solutions of it, are Lester B. Granger, Secretary of the National Urban League, and Pauline Redmond Coggs, specialist in organizing community work for better race relations, and director of the Urban League of Washington, D. C.

Miss Dorothy Hill, Director of the Institute, points out that experience in ironing out conflicts between different racial and other groups in local communities can show the way to solution of conflicts on a wider scale between nations.

The public is invited to several events on the Wellesley College campus this week end. On Sunday morning at 9:30 in the College Chapel, Dr. Houston Peterson, director of Cooper Union Forum in New York City, will speak on "Patriotism and Internationalism." An interdenominational devotional service will be conducted by Rabbi Ephrain Frisch, with music by Luigi Velucci, tenor, and Beatrice Ward, organist.

At 4:30 p. m. in Billings Hall, the Social Progress Institute has arranged for presentation of the subject, "Action Today for World Order" by two authorities in this field, Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman and Mortimer Hays. At 8:15 in the same hall, it offers a lecture by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, President of the American Association for Adult Education. The subject will be, "How Strong Should a Free Government Be?"

50 Pounds Paper In Average Home

Do you know that. . . . A survey by the Department of Commerce indicates that the average household in the eastern states in April had about 50 pounds of waste paper available for salvage, of which 47 per cent was in newspapers, 36 per cent in magazines, 11 per cent in brown craft wrappings, and 6 per cent in all other. . . . Although a severe shortage of cotton textile products is threatened, the mills in Massachusetts, and of the nation, are running at only about half their former peak, due to labor shortage. . . . Of 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts, 235 had no pending appeals for tax abatement, but the other 116 cities and towns had 10,219 cases pending on March 31, 1944. . . . Boston Common has been used as a training ground in every war since the Colonial expeditions against the French in the late 1600's. . . . In 1943 about 82 per cent of Worcester's total value of production was for war purposes; value of all goods manufactured was three and a half times as large as in 1939. . . . Production of electric current by power plants in Massachusetts during the first four months this year totaled 52 per cent more than in the same months of the prewar year 1939. . . . The City of Chelsea is making extensive revisions in its zoning ordinance as a means of protecting property values. [Compiled by the Massachusetts' State Planning Board.]

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Coal Users Urged To Stock Up Early

Soft coal consumers in New England were warned not to count upon Government stockpiles in the Midwest to see them through an emergency next winter.

"Some New England consumers have mistakenly assumed from published reports that they could draw upon Midwest stockpiles," said Charles J. Potter, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator. He added that "both anthracite and prepared Southern Appalachian bituminous will be short, and residential and other coal users should seize every opportunity to secure other kinds of solid fuels while they are available."

At the same time, M. R. Colgan, Boston District Manager of the Office of Defense Transportation, urgently advised householders to fill their coal bins during the summer if they expect to be sure of a winter supply. He warned that the shortage of motor trucks and drivers available for coal delivery was expected to reach a critical stage by the beginning of the winter season.

New England Rails Hum To Heavy Holiday Travel

Continued from Page 1

these trains, leaving the Pullmans available for the wounded soldiers when and if needed.

The ODT especially warned persons who had planned to travel over the Fourth of July to be prepared to give up their accommodations. It pointed out, however, that no person will be required to leave the train, but would have to ride wherever space was available.

Summer Store Schedule

Most of the large department stores and specialty shops in Boston remained open today—the first Saturday of the usual summer closing period—and will be closed July 3, giving employees the benefit of the three-day week end.

Next week, the stores will start the usual summer custom of remaining closed all day Saturdays, a policy which will continue until Sept. 1. Many Boston restaurants and not a few business firms have followed the lead of the stores, and will be closed July 3.

In addition to heavy travel by established transportation lines, reports from all parts of New England tell of highways well filled with out-of-state and out-of-New-England automobiles. Now that the Office of Price Administration has removed all restrictions against pleasure driving, motoring has picked up rapidly.

Stocks of gasoline were reported ample at most stations. The OPA said that its investigators were still busy trying to track down the operators of "black market" transactions, but that as yet there was nothing new to report.

Big Returns Seen In Paper Salvage

Expectations of a good recovery of waste paper in New England today issue from first reports of the Publishers' Salvage Committee. According to Metz Hayes, General Chairman of the Committee, visits by salvage experts to 78 Massachusetts communities and 24 Rhode Island communities indicate splendid results will be achieved in paper salvage.

Massachusetts has been divided into four areas for the paper drive: Western Division, under E. M. Roberts, field captain; Worcester Area, under George Dunning; Merrimac Valley, under Harold Johnson; and Southeastern Division, under W. J. McDonald. E. V. Schultz is in charge of the Cape Cod area.

Rhode Island is in charge of Jay Embich, assisted by O. H. Drummond. The Maine committee is headed by Frank Young and the Vermont committee by Nelson Peabody.

Representatives of large food processing concerns and paper mills are also devoting their energies to the drive and are leading promotional and organizational experts in their respective fields.

A Long Way From Home

FORT DEVENS, Mass., July 1 (AP)—Private Isami Tsukamoto arrived at this Army post yesterday for a respite from his overseas duties under the Army rotation plan—but he still is far from home. A member of the Japanese-American 100th Battalion, Private Tsukamoto's home is in Hawaii.

Maine War Contracts Reach $1,333,000,000

PORTLAND, Me., July 1 (AP)—Edwin C. Hyde, manager of the Maine office of the War Production Board, said yesterday the total of war contracts completed or now under way in Maine amounted to one and one third billion dollars.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Enrollment Runs High For B. U. Session

Despite demands of war on the home front and the millions of American youth who are now in uniform, more than 1,800 students—to be enrolled in undergraduate, graduate, and special studies—are expected for Boston University's 30th annual Summer Session, which will open on Wednesday, July 5, registration day.

Inquiries and advance enrollments reveal a keen interest in many divergent fields, according to Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, and Atlee Lane Percy, Summer Session Director.

Registration will continue at Summer Session headquarters, the College of Liberal Arts, 688 Boylston Street, from 9 to 5 on Wednesday, and through the rest of the week, with classes starting Thursday, July 6, at 8:30 a. m. in five different Boston University buildings—the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Business Administration, 685 Commonwealth Avenue; the Soden Building, 84 Exeter Street; the School of Theology, 72 Mt. Vernon Street; and the Horace Mann building, 178 Newberry Street.

About 250 courses will be offered for the six weeks, July 5-Aug. 12, in accounting, advertising, biology, chemistry, languages, economics, labor problems, workshops in problems of superintendents of schools, group guidance, education courses, nursing education, psychology and mathematics.

Special courses, to be taught by 125 professors, will include government, journalism, law, medicine, short story writing, music, philosophy, Russian, social work, sociology, and theological studies.

Annual Lily Show To Open July 6 At Horticultural Hall

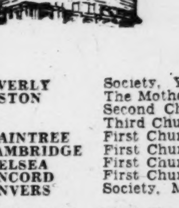
The annual Lily Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to be held in Horticultural Hall July 6 and 7, is expected to be one of the outstanding midseason flower shows. Last year at least seven states were represented, one entry coming from the Pacific Coast by air express. Since the day when E. H. Wilson brought the first regal lily to Boston from the wilds of China, this city has been unusually interested in lily culture.

W. N. Craig, of Weymouth, Mass., internationally known lily authority, who has done much to promote the growing of lilies in all parts of the United States, established in 1930 the William N. Craig Fund, the income of which is used by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to further lily culture. The income from this fund makes the Lily Show possible.

A feature exhibit will be a lily garden with an appropriate background and accessories, staged by Esther and Alan Macneil, lily specialists of North Springfield, Vt. At 4 p. m. on both days there will be a lecture on some phase of lily culture by some nationally known expert. An added attraction will be a series of arrangements of garden flowers, with lilies predominating, staged under the direction of the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Arthur P. Teele is Director.

DON'T ABANDON YOUR PETS
Be sure to leave them in responsible hands during vacation time, or, if faced with the necessity of disposing of them, let us know and we will send for them within our radius.
ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE of BOSTON
51 Carver Street
Telephone HANcock 9170

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The Mother Church
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, JULY 2, WILL BE "GOD"



		Sun.A.M.	Wed.P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
*CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
	(Except 2nd Wed.)		
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
*WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

*Sunday Evening Services during July and August at 8 P. M.
Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk
Entrance also at 24 Province Street
84 Boylston Street, Little Building
Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

British Supply All-Out Aid for U. S.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — Britain's reverse Lend-Lease, reported this week to be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000, covers a multitude of activities and a host of opportunities to hasten and perfect the Allied war effort.

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley's fairly detailed report June 29 broke down British reverse Lend-Lease aid into four categories: goods and services transferred in the United Kingdom, those transferred outside the Kingdom, shipping services, and construction of airports, barracks, hospitals; but British sources here disclose innumerable specific ways in which the aid is being supplied to American forces.

Very briefly, and just as an idea of what British Lend-Lease aid includes, these sources disclose that such help ranges from providing bicycles for airmen to especially printing 100,000 pinochle cards for the United States Army, from handling American soldiers' V-mail to giving American servicemen free tickets for London theaters.

Following are some details of special fields in which the British have extended aid to the United States via reverse Lend-Lease:

1. Housing and bases. A $600,000,000 construction program that at its peak used two thirds of Britain's civil and military labor available for building barracks, camps, houses, hotels, offices, hospitals, airfields, hangars, and workshops. Over 2,000,000 tons of construction material have been poured into this building program.

The total cost of all Britain's airfields, including those used by the RAF as well as the United States Army Air Forces, amounts to about $2,500,000,000. Of this sum $472,000,000 has gone for airfields, camps, and depots for the United States and the total cost to the United States has been only $40,000,000.

2. Transport. British ships, including those leviathans the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth, have carried thousands of American troops to all parts of the globe. British convoys frequently guard these troopships. United States warships and merchant ships get free fuel, services, supplies, and repairs in British ports all over the world.

3. Bicycles. For safety reasons hangars and barracks are generally at considerable distance from each other. At the request of American air crews and despite the great civilian demand for them, more than 25,000 bicycles have been provided American fliers and thousands more have been contracted for.

4. Food. Britain, despite the fact that it has had to import large amounts of foodstuffs for its own population, has provided American forces in Britain with approximately 20 per cent by weight of its food supply. This includes 56,000,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000,000 pounds of jam, and 36,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Also Britain requisitioned for American use a co-operative society bakery which with new equipment produces 50,000 pounds of bread a day. Mobile bakeries that bake bread in the field also have been provided.

5. Office Work! There's a lot of bookkeeping, office work, and the like that Britishers are providing American forces. Some 10,000 British civilians, whose wages amount to about $12,000,000 a year, are working for Americans and being paid by the British.

6. Military Equipment. While most of the arms used by American troops are American-made, some are provided free through Lend-Lease by the British. Mr. Crowley mentioned in his report this week 1100 Spitfires. He could also have mentioned thousands of bombs ranging from incendiaries to blockbusters, 1,000,000 anti-tank mines, millions of rounds of small arms ammunition, thousands of collapsible rubber dinghies, and much antisubmarine defense gear.

Britain also has supplied all the maps used by the United States Army and Air Forces in or based on Britain and most of the maps used in the Mediterranean area have been from British sources.

7. Ameri-cans. Britain is producing millions of five-gallon gasoline containers for use by the United States Army. These are called "Ameri-cans" to distinguish them from the containers used by the British which are called "Jerricans." These containers can be carried by hand and withstand extreme climatic conditions.

8. Medical Supplies. Almost 90 per cent of the medical supplies of the United States Army in Britain are provided through British aid. In addition, hospitals have been turned over to the Americans and ambulance trains provided.

9. Clothing. More than 5000 different items of clothing are supplied American forces by the British under Lend-Lease. These include nearly all the items of officers' uniforms, footwear, socks, gloves, underwear. Laundry and boot repair service also has been provided.

10. Post exchange supplies. More than 80 per cent of the United States Army's PX stock is supplied by Britain. This includes shaving cream, razor blades, toothpaste, brushes, hair tonic, handkerchiefs, playing cards, flashlights, mirrors, nail files, etc.

11. Entertainment. British bands and theatrical parties tour American camps regularly. American servicemen in London have received more than 30,500 free tickets to the theater. Thousands of phonograph records, sheet music, and amplifier equipment have been provided the Americans by the British.

12. Telephone Service. The British Post Office supplies its services to United States forces free. These include telephone and teletype services and telegrams and cables to all parts of the world. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters has the largest telephone hookup in Britain. The switchboard has 52 panels and 100 British girls handle the enormous traffic. It is located in a bombproof basement.

13. V-Mail. The British Post Office handles the incoming V-mail for American troops. It picks up the finished prints from a British firm and then British women operating machines fold the letters at the rate of 30,000 an hour. Other machines stick the envelopes and print the postmarks at the rate of 10,000 letters an hour. Approximately 25,000,000 V-mail letters from the United States to American soldiers have been handled and all costs paid by the British.

14. Training and Education. Well over 3,000 United States airmen have completed RAF courses. members of the United States Navy have received training in antisubmarine warfare at British bases. Merchant marine gunners have taken instruction under the British Navy. In nearly all British schools, including the Staff College, American soldiers have attended courses. British Army training movies are available to United States forces. Then there are civilian lecturers, correspondence courses that the British have provided for the Americans.

Universities Open Doors to Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 1

Short university leave courses are included in the educational program provided by Britons for American servicemen. The courses originally started at Oxford.

One-week courses are given the year round at Balliol College. Classes usually consist of 30 Americans, 30 Canadians, and 15 Britons. Oxford's most distinguished professors give the lectures. Cambridge, London, St. Andrews, Birmingham; Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Reading Universities have similar courses.

Columbia Awards 70 B. A. Degrees At Ceremony Without Academic Garb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1 — Seventy recipients of the degree of bachelor of arts were presented with diplomas at an informal wartime commencement of Columbia College held yesterday in the Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University.

Dean Harry J. Carman of Columbia College presented the diplomas and welcomed parents and friends of the graduates at the first commencement ceremonies of this war to be held without academic dress.

Thomas S. Rock of Leominster, Mass., won the Alumni Prize, awarded annually by vote of the student body, to "the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class."

Thomas L. Dwyer of Glens Falls, N. Y., was given the Edward Sutliff Brainard Memorial Prize, an award made annually to "that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his classmates as most worthy of distinction, on the ground of his qualities of mind and character."

Everett J. Roach of Stoughton, Mass., was presented with the Charles M. Rolker, Jr., Prize, which is given "to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College who, in the judgment of his classmates, has proved himself most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student.

Lester J. Martens of Weehawken, N. J., received the Columbia Lion for leadership, a prize awarded by a committee of Columbia College Alumni.

William E. Drenner of Memphis, Tenn., was given the Charles A. Bjorkwall Memorial Prize as that member of the graduating class considered by fellow students to have been most unselfish in his service to the College community.

Joseph G. Barata of Trenton, N. J., won the Richard H. Fox Memorial Prize for his contributions to the welfare of the College through nonathletic activities.

Influx of Refugees Hit by Reynolds

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said June 26 that Attorney General Francis Biddle has advised him the proposal to bring 1,000 refugees to the United States does not involve setting aside immigration laws.

Senator Reynolds said President Roosevelt had suggested placing the refugees in an abandoned military camp in New York State. He wrote Mr. Biddle asking on what ground the President and War Refugee Board could "set aside the immigration laws."

Mr. Biddle replied the refugees are not being permitted to enter the United States under the immigration law and will have no right to remain in this country after the war.

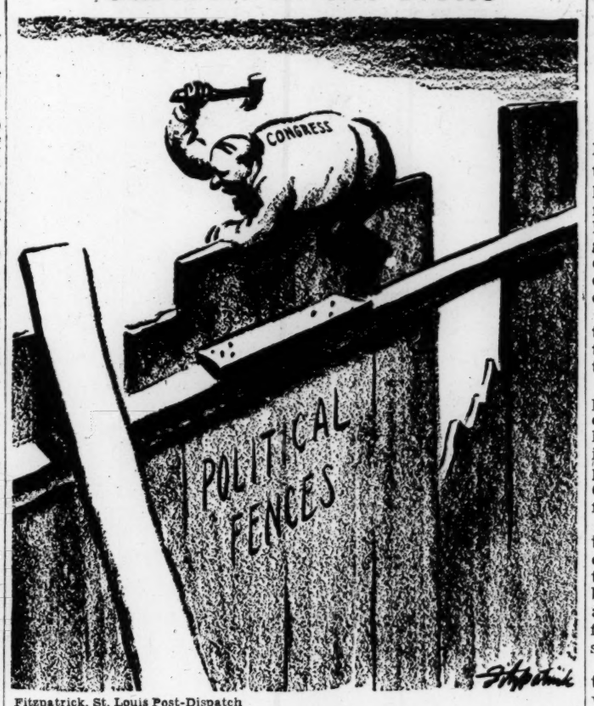
"While this 1,000 is just a drop in the bucket," Senator Reynolds said, "it means the eventual influx of hundreds of thousands and once they get here they will never be returned."

Brashares Named Bishop By Methodist Conference

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1 (AP)—The Rev. Charles W. Brashares, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 30 was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Church at a meeting of the Methodist North Central Jurisdictional Conference.

A native of Williamsport, Ohio, in 1891, the Rev. Mr. Brashares is a graduate of the Boston University School of Theology and served pastorates in Gorham, Maine, Newton, Mass., and Dayton, Ohio, before assuming the pastorate of the Ann Arbor church in 1934.

Cartoon in the News



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

While Other Tasks Are Neglected

A. M. A. Platform Still Opposes Sickness Insurance Measure

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 1—Continued opposition to compulsory sickness and hospital insurance, together with support for voluntary insurance plans, is expressed in the revised platform of the American Medical Association. This platform, approved by the House of Delegates of the organization here recently is effective as the policy of the organization.

The platform affirms the fundamental that "medical care of a high quality" should be made available to "every person in the United States," but urges that this be done so far as possible by private enterprise, and, where public aid is needed, by local units of government rather than Federal.

Position of A. M. A.

Revision of the platform does not indicate any change in the basic position of the A. M. A. in the six years since the original platform was adopted. But the Council on Medical Service and Public Relations of the Association, which made the revision, declares that the explanatory matter in the platform needed to be amplified and brought up to date.

In so doing, no mention is made of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill which would include compulsory Federal health insurance in the Government's social security program. But the statement goes thoroughly into the issues of that bill and offers a number of points which contest the claims of the bill's sponsors.

"In the United States today our sickness and death rates are lower than those of any other great country in the world," says the platform. "This fact is generally recognized. The medical profession recognizes the importance of doing everything possible to prevent every unnecessary death. At the same time, it has not been established by any available evidence that a change in the system of medical practice, which would substitute salaried government doctors for the private practitioner subject to the control of public officials, would in any way lower the sickness and death rates.

Good Record

"Compulsory sickness insurance in no instance has given as good a health record as the American system."

In contrast to American experience, the A. M. A. platform considers that of countries which have experimented with governmental insurance.

"Careful study of the history of the development of medical care in various nations of the world leads to the inevitable conclusion," it continues, "that the introduction of methods such as compulsory sickness insurance, state medicine and similar technics results in a trend toward Communism or totalitarianism and away from democracy as the established form of government."

A. M. A. Platform

The A. M. A. platform expresses in a number of ways approval of voluntary prepayment plans for hospital care and similar plans for meeting the cost of medical service. But it observes that these plans do not meet the need of the whole population—that there are people who cannot afford to take out insurance.

This group includes the so-called "medically indigent," that is, persons who can provide themselves with ordinary necessities but who are not capable of meeting what the A. M. A. calls "a medical emergency." Medical care for such persons should be provided in every community, declares the association, but it urges that local funds first be utilized, that local agencies determine the nature of the need, and that they control the expenditure of such funds as may be provided either by the community or by the Federal Government.

Further, the Association recommends that the use of the voluntary insurance principle should be considered by all agencies distributing medical care.

Cautious Against Abuse

Federal appropriations of funds for medical purposes is not opposed by the Association, the platform points out, but it cautions against abuse of such aid. "The medical profession feels that in many instances states have sought aid . . . without any actual need on the part of the state, in order to secure such Federal funds as might be available," the platform states. "It has also been impossible, under present technics, to meet actual needs which might exist in certain states of low per capita incomes, with needs beyond those of wealthier states, in which vast sums are spent."

Solution offered by this platform is that proof of need be required for granting of any funds, and that those made available be administered by county, state, and federal health agencies jointly.

But the platform emphasizes one fundamental: That local resources be utilized to the full before any Federal aid is granted for medical or public health purposes.

Russian News Tops Dewey Victory In Stars and Stripes Italian Edition

ROME, June 30 (AP)—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes, in the edition published for troops here, presented accounts of the Republican National Convention to American troops in Italy, with the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey losing top play yesterday to the Russian offensive. Today, however, the Republicans drew top play over all war news.

Stars and Stripes stories of the convention proceedings were supplied through the Army News Service.

There was no editorial comment, because Stars and Stripes is without an editorial column.

Governor Dewey's nomination was carried under a three-column head in the middle of the first page below a map of the Russian front.

Capt. William Murphy in charge of the Army News Service office in New York, said A. N. S. filed approximately 2,000 words each day on convention proceedings to Mediterranean editions of Stars and Stripes with possibly more than that on the day of Governor Dewey's nomination.

He said the manner in which stories were played in the various editions was entirely up to the editors of the various editions.

Master Sergeant Ben Price, New York bureau correspondent for Stars and Stripes in the European theater of operations, said he had filed approximately 4,000 words daily during the convention to Stars and Stripes published in that area.

Captain Murphy, declaring that the European and Mediterranean editions of Stars and Stripes were completely separate, said European editions also received the A. N. S. stories on the convention in addition to those filed by Sergeant Price.

Arnold Urged to Train Late-Arriving 'Wasps'

SWEETWATER, Texas, July 1 (AP)—Representative John Costello (D) of California, said here June 30 he had wired Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces commander, urging the enrollment of some 42 girls who came here at their own expense to take Women's Air Service Pilot Training, now discontinued for new enrollees.

Mr. Costello, whose congressional bill to militarize the WASP program and make women pilots part of the AAF was defeated last week, was a visitor at the training center, Avenger Field.

Earlier Col. George Keene, field commander, said the girls were being fed and lodged temporarily at the field and would be flown to their homes by the Army Air Forces.

Colonel Keene said he understood that telegrams from the Army notifying them that the training program had been discontinued, except for those in training at the time of the announcement, failed to reach them.

Argentine Aid To Nazi Firms Irks Treasury

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP) — Information from official sources that the Argentine Government has been giving direct aid to Nazi firms on the United States blacklist boosted the freezing of Argentine funds to top spot yesterday in discussions of what may be done next to express disapproval of the course Argentina has taken.

The Treasury is known to have the machinery ready for blocking the funds, awaiting only the order to put it in motion.

Blacklisted firms have prospered in Argentina in many cases, officials said, because Argentina has failed to apply measures taken in all the other hemisphere republics and because the Argentine Government has supported those firms.

Since the blacklist has been extremely effective against Axis companies in the other countries, the Germans use their Argentine branches to collect profits, send aid and information and keep Nazi firms going in the rest of the hemisphere, it was disclosed.

Following examples of Argentine support to blacklisted firms were cited:

1. The Argentine Navy placed a contract for 100 radios with Siemens-Schuckert, a blacklisted contracting firm, and obtained for this company an American-made radio to use as a model.

2. The Argentine Government attempted to obtain newsprint from this country for Nazi-subsidized newspapers and when that failed, ordered domestic paper producers to turn to the manufacture of newsprint for them.

3. The Argentine Government obtained by its own purchase steel from this country which it turned over to German contracting firms.

At the Rio de Janeiro conference in January, 1942, and later that year at a special meeting in Washington, Argentina agreed with the 20 other American republics to take necessary steps against Axis aggression, including economic warfare, in this hemisphere.

New Service Bar For Army Personnel

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—A service bar was authorized for Army men June 30 to indicate each six-month period of service overseas. A similar decoration was used in World War I.

The bar, to be worn on the left sleeve, is a four-inch rectangle of cloth with gold-colored edging, worn just above the cuff. Service for the award will be computed from the date of departure from the continental United States to the date of return, during the period from Dec. 7, 1941, to a date six months after termination of the war.

The bar is in addition to ribbons designating service in individual theaters.

Rescued Army Fliers Prepare for Duty Call

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., July 1 (AP)—Three Army airmen who successfully weathered an epic nine-day test of courage on a rugged Grand Canyon plateau prepared today to return to active duty at Kingman, Ariz., Army Air Field.

They were feted last night at fashionable El Tovar Hotel near the Canyon's south rim after a 10-mile trip up a hazardous trail from the tableland on which they landed by parachute from a disabled bomber in early morning June 21.

Two of the men—Second Lieut. Charles Goldblum, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Flight Officer Maurice J. Cruickshank, Jr., Lawrence, Mass. —related they had reached the plateau only after landing on a precipitous ledge below it and clambering upward. Later they found Corporal Roy W. Embanks, Kalispell, Mont., who managed the safest landing in the darkness.

Radio Looms Big In Briton's View Of Postwar Trade

LONDON, July 1 (Reuter)—The British radio industry will occupy a conspicuous place after the war, declared Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, today.

"The British radio industry has defeated all the wiles of the enemy in this war," Mr. Dalton stated, "and will occupy a very conspicuous place in the turning over of industry generally from the achievements of war to the achievements of peace.

"We must export not less than 50 per cent more in terms of value that we did prewar, if we are to obtain a sufficiency of things like tobacco, cotton, wool and other things." Mr. Dalton added he believed the radio industry would contribute much more than 50 per cent.

Bathing-Laundry on Convoy Require High Degree of Skill

By William L. Worden

ABOARD A CONVOY TO SAIPAN, June 12. Delayed. (AP)—Out here convoys are bigger, longer, duller and much hotter than in the European war.

Most of the men on this ship, for example, have been aboard for many days now, and we're not at Saipan yet. At first reading, that may not sound too bad—a cruise, with nothing much to do, among story-book islands under a bright blue sky.

But these men are living in the holds, i.e., on iron cots strung from the overheads, four deep, with a passage about two feet wide between the rows. A cot is a piece of canvas strung from an iron frame with a depression in the centers as a memento to the fat man who had it last trip.

The hold has a ventilation system of sorts, but something always happens. If some bright lad doesn't hang his shirt over the outlet, somebody above decks invariably clogs the inlet with his laundry or himself.

Bathing aboard Pacific transports everywhere but goes on longer. That is, there never is enough water. Some ships run water to showers and wash bowls for half an hour, twice a day. With luck and pushing a man can shave about every other day.

This ship has no limit on water hours (which makes it unusual) but solves its limitation problem with special shower heads containing only a few very small holes.

People in the tropics think about water a lot.

Transport rules vary according to the ideas of skippers. All of them black out their decks at night, but one blacks out completely, above and below. No lights burn anywhere aboard except dim red bulbs, so no one reads, plays cards or writes letters after dusk. Dull, that's what!

At one time, sun bathing was commonly prohibited, but experience has changed this rule. Now officers and men sun themselves on transport decks religiously—and on order.

Tricks in Laundry Service

Laundry, like everything else, takes on a different importance on this trip than on one of a few days as in the European theater. Generally speaking, ship laundries can do nothing for passenger troops, little for their own people.

Traditionally, sailors drop a bucket overside for salt water, haul it up, scrub dungarees on the deck. Marines frown on so much work, simply tie their clothes tightly to a long line, toss it overside and let the clothes dangle in bow waves of the ship, bouncing merrily up and down. The Marines claim they get their clothes cleaner with less effort—if they don't lose them.

Enlisted men's mess is reduced to essentials—men stand in line with trays, take their food cafeteria style and carry it off somewhere to eat it while it is still hot. Transport officers try to maintain the old traditions of wardroom service. This gets a little tough when the wardroom, built to seat 70, has to feed three times that many.

Tasty and Good

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

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C. I. O. Test in Bay State Due in July 11 Primaries

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the clearest tests of the strength of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee in Massachusetts will come in the Third Congressional District contest in the July 11 Democratic primaries where Representative Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, the incumbent, is being opposed by P. Eugene Casey, of Milford, P. A. C. indorsed candidate, in a two-man contest.

Defeat of Mr. Philbin has been marked by the P. A. C. in Massachusetts as its No. 1 goal.

The Massachusetts C. I. O. News, official organ of the P. A. C., has charged Mr. Philbin with failure to support the administration in 10 out of 17 chances.

"Among the measures he has opposed," the News stated, "were rent control, the $25,000 salary limitation, subsidies to keep down the cost of living, rolling-back prices, enforcement of ceiling prices, and fair income taxes."

The Clinton man, whose political career is generally believed to have been guided strongly by Senator David I. Walsh, charges that the calculated campaign of the C. I. O. group is "part and parcel of a world-wide scheme to install international Communism in every nation on earth."

Philbin's Attack in Record

In remarks placed in the Congressional Record, Mr. Philbin said: "Inspired by international Communists, revolutionary Socialists, Syndicalists, and an assorted variety of social reform crackpots, fellow travelers, brave-new-world, starry-eyed dreamers, dangerous un-American radicals, and other diverse subversive elements, the C. I. O. Political Action Committee has instituted a campaign in the coming election to take over the control of the Government of the United States.

"The Communist technique predominates in all the activities of this group and aims to reduce all members of the Congress to the status of servile rubber stamps. No holds are barred. No rules are followed. No ethics or honor respected. . . . Over 90 per cent of the House of Representatives is under attack by P. A. C."

Mr. Philbin, a former Secretary to Senator Walsh, was elected to Congress in 1942, succeeding former Representative Joseph E. Casey, who ran for the United States Senate.

Considered a member of the Walsh-Ely faction, Mr. Philbin has frequently been hostile to the present Administration.

Support of the Administration, labor and international co-operation is the measure set up by the C. I. O. in indorsing candidates in this year's elections.

Casey's Public Career

Mr. Casey, the C. I. O candidate in the Third District, served six years as a State Senator where he established a pro-labor vote record. He favored a state wages and hour law, a state labor relations law, a state fund for workmen's compensation, and free tuition at Massachusetts State College for young people from low-income families.

Mr. Casey was defeated easily by Mr. Philbin in the primaries two years ago when eight candidates were in the field. With 2,121 votes he was second, however, to Mr. Philbins, who polled 4,040 votes. More than 5,000 votes were scattered among the remaining six candidates.

Since 1942 the labor movement claims to have made substantial gains in the district and the P. A. C. is expending a great effort to put Mr. Casey over. As a pro-Administration candidate Mr. Casey's success or failure may give some inkling as to what success President Roosevelt may expect in Massachusetts if he runs for reelection this fall.

Lively Campaign Due

On the Republican side Wilfred P. Bazinet of Webster, former member of the Massachusetts House and Senate, appears to have an edge over Carroll H. Balcom of Clinton who was runner-up to Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg in the G. O. P. primaries two years ago.

Mr. Bazinet's French extraction is expected to weigh heavily with the Franco-American voters, of which there are many in this district. A political showman, Mr. Bazinet, who defeated P. Eugene Casey for the State Senate seat in 1938, can be counted on to conduct a lively campaign. He served three terms in the Massachusetts House.

Colonel Balcom, who describes himself as a "soldier, author, diplomat, and gentleman farmer," is a native of Massachusetts and a lawyer. He has campaigned twice, unsuccessfully, for Congress and points to his extensive experience in attending legislative hearings both at the State House and in Washington.

Another test of C. I. O. strength is seen in the 10th District where the P. A. C. has indorsed Edward O'Hearn Mullowney of Brookline who is opposing City Councillor William A. Carey of Boston for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Carey, the nominee two years ago, was defeated by his Republican opponent, Christian A. Herter, in the November election by 3,000 votes.

10th District Test

Mr. Mullowney, State Senator in 1939-1940, won P. A. C. support with a good legislative labor record and a promise of full support for President Roosevelt. He has also been recorded as favoring international co-operation to maintain the peace after the war.

The P. A. C. charges Mr. Carey with refusing to endorse President Roosevelt for a fourth term and as saying that the United States must stay clear of "European squabbles." This, the C. I. O. group interprets as an indication of isolationist thinking.

Although Representative Herter's support of the Administration's foreign policy has been recognized by the P. A. C., his record on domestic issues and labor is not approved by the group. Should Mr. Mullowney be successful in the primaries he will undoubtedly receive P. A. C. support in November against Mr. Herter, who is unopposed for the G. O. P. nomination.

Situation in Sixth District

John M. Bresnahan of Lynn, a Democratic candidate for nomination as Secretary of State, has announced that he will seek the sixth District Congressional nomination for which no Democrat has filed. He will run on sticker and will have C. I. O. support.

Other candidates for Democratic Congressional nominations who have received P. A. C. indorsement are: Frank J. McGrail of Worcester in the Fourth; Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence, in the Seventh; and Representative John W. McCormack in the 12th where five others are seeking the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Lane and Mr. McGrail are unopposed in the primaries, but will have C. I. O. support in the November election.

In nine of the 14 Congressional Districts Republican incumbents are unopposed for renomination. They are Charles R. Clason of Springfield, Second District, Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, Fourth District; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Fifth District; George J. Bates of Salem, Sixth District; Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Eighth District; Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Ninth District; Representative Herter of Boston, 10th District; Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, 13th District, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, 14th District.

This is the second in a series of stories on major contests in the July 11 primaries. Additional articles will appear daily until the election.

Museum to Present Films for Children

Free programs of motion pictures and stories for children will be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts twice weekly during July. The films, shown at 10:30 a. m. in the lecture hall, will be:

July 6, "Early Settler of New England"; July 13, "Colonial Life in Williamsburg"; July 20, "Water Grass—the Life of the Navajo"; July 27, "From Clay to Bronze."

Story hours at 10:30 will occur as follows: July 7, "A Lion Hunt"; July 14, "Daily Life in Egypt"; July 21, "Travels of Marco Polo"; July 28, "Story of Ships."

In each case the program will be followed by a visit to the galleries to see related Museum material. Leaders of large groups expecting to attend the story hours are requested to notify the Museum's Division of Education in advance, if possible.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM
4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:00 p. m.—Week End Review.
5:30 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:45 p. m.—Don Cossack's Chorus.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.
2:00 p. m. to 4:30—Same as WNAC.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Program.
4:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Boston Negro Leads Army Florida Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Florida, July 1—The distinction of being the first Negro officer to command a Station Complement Unit in the history of the Army Service Forces Training Center at Camp Gordon Johnston goes to Capt. James B. Gibbs of Boston, the War Department reported today.

Captain Gibbs, a graduate of Northeastern University in civil engineering, has been named Commanding Officer of Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Section No. 2. He received his commission as second lieutenant upon the completion of the senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps course at Northeastern. Appointed a reserve officer in November, 1938, he was called to active duty in February, 1942, at Camp Lee, Va.

A native of Boston, Captain Gibbs received his early education at a private academy in Panama City, Panama. In addition to his work at Northeastern University, he also is a graduate in naval architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Captain Gibbs was senior engineer computer for the Massachusetts Geodetic Survey before his call to active duty. He also was assistant ordnance inspector, Boston Ordnance District, and performed duties as junior naval architect at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Bostonian was promoted to first lieutenant in May, 1942, and received his present rank in October, 1943. His previous Army assignments include tours of duty as supervisor of motor training at Hampton Institute, Virginia; motor transportation officer at Fort McClellan, Ala., and assistant professor of military science and commanding officer of the Signal School, Army Specialized Training Program at the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

Bay State Soldiers Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP) — The names of Massachusetts men are included in a list of 671 United States soldiers killed in action in the European and Mediterranean areas, the War Department announced today.

European Area

Sullivan, Tech. Sergeant Edward H., Jr., Dorchester.
Tennant, Second Lieutenant Robert E., Metheun.

Mediterranean Area

Bearse, First Lieut. Chester A., Raynham.
Brodeur, First Sergeant Albert G., Worcester.
Fay, Corporal Harold E., Southboro.
Francavilla, Pfc. Anthony V., Fitchburg.
Gaudreau, Pfc. Paul E., Fall River.
Jadatz, Pfc. Edward A., Pittsfield.
Kreponitsky, Private Meyer, Dorchester.
Lane, Staff Sergeant Lawrence E., Haverhill.
Lynn, Second Lieut. John E., Boston.
Mason, Pfc. Frank W., Rockland.
McCarthy, Second Lieut. Charles J. Jr., Springfield.
Mercier, Pfc. Leofoold A., Fall River.
Nigro, Pfc. Rocco P., Boston.
O'Brien, Second Lieut. Francis P., Arlington.
Olson, Private Richard W., Roslindale.
Ring, Private Hazen M., Everett.
Rogers, Pfc. Thomas F., Milford.
Shea, Staff Sergeant Patrick F., Easton.
Swanson, Second Lieut. Walter, Milton.
Thornton, Sergeant Edward P., Pittsfield.
Verlotta, Private Patsy, Monson.
Waldron, Private Austin, Jamaica Plain.
Walsh, First Lieut. George F., Dedham.

Navy Casualties List 10 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today a naval casualty list which includes names of ten Massachusetts men as follows:

Barrett, Jerome Patrick, Seaman, First Class, wounded. Dorchester.
Boyd, Clifford Sumner, Seaman, Second Class, wounded. Ocean Heights, Edgartown.
Burrell, Donald Joseph, Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, wounded. Amesbury.
Foley, John Francis, Electrician's Mate, Third Class, wounded. Dorchester, Boston.
Goss, Edward, Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, wounded. Swansea.
Hudson, Charles Weldon, Seaman, Second Class, wounded. East Bridgewater.
Olofson, Roy Willard, Pharmacist's Mate, Third Class, wounded. Winthrop.
Rowe, Leon Wyatt, Seaman, First Class, wounded. Quincy.
Russo, Frank Samuel, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, killed. Pittsfield.
Vogel, George, First Lieut., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Killed. Worcester.

N. E. Flour Council Seeks Aid for Trade

To promote a high standard of business ethics, eliminate trade abuses, and improve the service of the industry to the public, a group of leading flour distributors of Boston organized the New England Association of Flour Distributors at a meeting held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was announced recently. The new organization will be affiliated with the National Association of Flour Distributors.

Walter E. Sands, President of Sands, Taylor & Wood, was elected temporary president; H. E. Hart of Valier & Spies Milling Co., Temporary Vice-President; and Miss E. J. O'Brien of Sands, Taylor & Wood, temporary secretary. These officers will meet and draw up bylaws for presentation to the full group, at a later meeting.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston
2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Favorites.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.
1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orch.
4:30 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
11:30 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.

Mother Church Radiocast
For Sunday, July 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, July 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Brookline Wants All Servicemen to Vote

If men and women from Brookline, Mass., who are in military service fail to vote in the national election next November it won't be the fault of Arthur J. Shinners, Town Clerk.

Mr. Shinners, who as a member of the Special Legislative Commission on Primary and Election Laws, had much to do with drawing up the "soldier vote" legislation in Massachusetts, is stressing the desirability of having next of kin register and apply for ballots for their men and women in the armed forces as provided under the liberal Bay State law.

The Town Clerk's office has already received requests for ballots from 612 servicemen and women, Mr. Shinners reports.

This week, after carefully checking the Brookline military and naval voting list, Mr. Shinners dispatched a letter to the next of kin of every unregistered serviceman advising them how they may register for the one in service.

Must Apply Promptly

To families of servicemen who have registered for them but have not requested a ballot to be sent, Mr. Shinners dispatched another letter advising them to apply for a ballot not later than Aug. 1 to insure delivery of the ballot on time.

The Town Clerk also checked the town's Honor Roll against the voting list to find those who were too young to be registered when they left but who will be legally of age Nov. 7. To their families went another letter from Mr. Shinners explaining how they might register for the member in service.

Although the Federal Government has guaranteed to deliver an application for a ballot to every man and woman in the armed forces on Aug. 1, wherever he or she may be, Mr. Shinners believes the safest way to assure delivery is to have the request come from the folks at home.

Safeguard Against Loss

This will get the ballot into the mail sooner and will guard against loss of the application in transit.

To each of the 612 servicemen who have already written for a ballot Mr. Shinners wrote this week acknowledging receipt of the request.

Soldiers who have not received their State absentee ballot by Oct. 1 will be provided with a Federal ballot to be delivered by naval and military authorities which will permit their voting in the national election, but will preclude their voting on State and local contests. It's Mr. Shinners' intention that every Brookline man and woman be permitted to vote on all contests of interest to them.

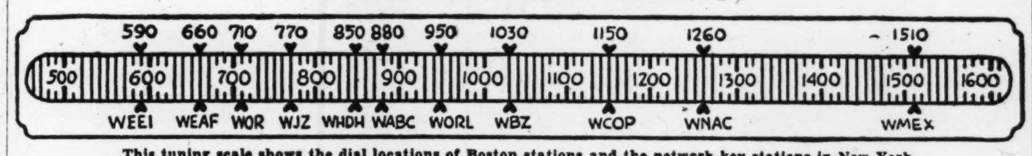
American Airlines Adds Three Daily Trips to New York

Three daily round-trip air schedules between Boston and New York are to be added to American Airlines' schedules effective today, W. Nelson Bump, New England traffic manager of the company, has announced.

The new departures from Boston will leave Logan Airport, East Boston, at 9:05 a. m., 1 p. m., and 3:05 p. m., the company said. One of the new round trips will operate nonstop to New York, making a total of six now operated daily. Another trip will operate by way of Hartford, Conn., and the other will operate by Providence, R. I.

Made possible by planes recently returned to the air line by the Government, the new schedules bring the total up to 17 daily round trip flights between Boston and New York, as compared with 10 operated prior to May 1, the company said.

Radio Timetable
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin: console	Political talk
12:15	Walter Abel, dr...	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
12:45	wood; J. Wyman	Farm & Home Makers	Musical program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls".	'Here's to Youth': dr...	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News...	"Something for Girls".	"Life Without Father".	Patterns in Rhythm	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Hollywood Hi-Lites" ..	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program ..	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Stephen Foster's Music	"Musicana"	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science ..	American Red Cross ...	"Musicana"	Browns baseball game	Dance Lineup; Sports..
2:30	News service	Old Ballads	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean..	"The Radio Pals"	Weekend Function	Browns baseball game	News; Music; Sports...
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	**News; "21 Stars": Army**	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	**show; music; dr.; gsts**	Weekend Function	Browns baseball game	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	Adventures in Research	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program ..	South American Way ..	Browns baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Col. Stoopnagle ...	Jean Evans, songs	Rupert Hughes, news ..	Sports program	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:15	Stoopnagle; News.	Saturday Review, with	Barbara and the Boys..	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Carmen Miranda, songs
4:30	"Follies"; Evelyn	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orch.
4:45	Howe, mc	**Warren Atherton, talk**	Men, Machines & Vict'y	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orch.
5:00	"Corliss Archer" ..	News; Concert Orch.;	**"Your America": Josef**	Navy Bulletin Board:	Sam Donahue's Orch...
5:15	"Corliss Archer" ..	Joseph Stopak, cond.;	**Koestner's Or.; spkrs..**	Glen Gray's Orch.	Andrew Sisters, songs..
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	guest, G. D'Agostino..	"Story to Order"	Sports comments	Sports program
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs ..	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One: News ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	**Peoples' Platform:**	Musical program	"Treasury Salute"	Digest; Snapshots	News service
6:30	**"De Gaulle"**	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	Saturday Spotlight	Music Rendezvous; Song	Sports of the Day
7:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	Baseball scores; Songs.	**'The American Story':**	American Eagles in	Benny Goodman's Orch
7:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	Gaslight Harmonies ...	**Western Waters-Farers**	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr.	**Zinka Milanov; Leonard**	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	"Mrs. Miniver": dr.	**Warren; J. Blackton..**	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Treasury Salute	"Dancing in the Dark"
8:00	Kenny Baker; Bo-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news ..	Religious program
8:15	rah Minnevitch ..	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	**Boston Pops Orchestra;**	'Truth or Consequence';	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.: News	**Arthur Fiedler, cond.;**	Ralph Edwards, mc	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	**"Old-Timers' Night';'**	National Barn Dance;	"Minstrels of the Mass-	**Classical Album: Greg-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Mendelssohn; S.-Saëns**	comedy quiz	es": drama; Foster;	**orian Chants**
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Dance orchestra	"Can You Top This?":	Cohan music; soloists;	**Classical Album: Greg-**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz.	comedy; songs; orch...	orchestra; chorus	**orian Chants**
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly: Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	"Musical Autographs".	Wood, mc; G. Farrell	Dave Elman's "Victory	Al West's Orchestra ..
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Force	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Auction" guest; orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45	**'Co-operative Day'**	Presents: drama; g'sts	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Buddy Clark, songs ..
11:00	News; Weather ...	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Harry James' Orch. ...
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Weather Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Sammy Kayes' Orch. ..
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program ..	**"I Sustain the Wings":**	Fort Worth, Tex., Serv-	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer': drama	Concert in Miniature..	**Master Sgt. Bluestone**	ice Center Anniversary	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies" .	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program.	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers...	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling" ..
8:45	Circle; Songs	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist ...	News service	News; Farm & Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup..	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	**E. Power Biggs, or-**	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air..	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	**gan recital**	Fisher, conductor	**"Six Pillars of Peace"..**	Network program	Religious program
9:45	News service	Variety music	Sunday Pops Concert...	Network program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings ..
10:45	Hymns; spirituals.	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	**Service from The**
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	**Mother Church, The**
11:15	Choir: Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	**First Church of Christ,**
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	**Scientist, in Boston,**
11:45	**ing; guest spkrs..**	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music.	**Reviewing Stand: 1944**	Political talk
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Gilbert and Sullivan ...	**Republican Platform**	Gracie Fields, songs ..
12:45	**A Policeman's Day**	Matinee of Yesterday..	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:30	**Trans-Atlantic Call:**	Matinee of Yesterday..	Paul Lavalle, conduct..	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Old Village Choir	News service	News service	Comedy Trials; drama.
1:15	Musical program..	'Magic Carpet of Music'	NBC Violin-Piano Rec..	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	**Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	**U. Chicago Roundtable:**	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Network speaker..	Cavalcade of Song	**Russo-Amer. Economics**	Browns baseball game	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	**Dangerously Yours:**	Cavalcade of Song	Treasury Star Parade..	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Three-Quarter Time ...
2:15	**'The Highwayman'**	Cavalcade of Song	Treasury Star Parade..	Browns baseball game	Three-Quarter Time ...
2:30	**World News Today**	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	**John Charles Thomas;**	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	**World News; Songs**	Sammy Kaye's Or.: News	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Browns baseball game	**gram: talk; music**
3:00	**N Y Philharmonic:**	'The Life of Riley': dr.	World News: Upton	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	**Fritz Reiner, con.;**	with William Bendix..	Close; Roy Shield's Or	Browns baseball game	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	**Wagner: Parsifal;**	Gilbert & Sullivan: Re-	**'The Army Hour': pick-**	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Religious program
3:45	**Rienzi Overture;**	cordings; Leland Stowe	**ups from Training Cen-**	Browns baseball game	Religious program
4:00	**Tannhäuser; Mas-**	Musical Poll of Hits....	**ters throughout the**	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:15	**tersingers**	Musical Poll of Hits....	**world; speakers**	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties
4:30	**Eleanor Steber;**	**Regina Resnik; Leonard**	**Lands of the Free: dr.;**	**"Thanks to America";**	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45	**Percy Faith, con..**	**Warren; W. Pelletier.**	**'Benj. Franklin'; spkr.**	**Jean Merrill; Orch.**	operas; recordings
5:00	**Family Hour: Ei-**	Mary Small's Revue:	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	**"Green Valley, U.S.A.";**	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	**leen Farrell; Reed**	guest: Peter Donald ...	**Arturo Toscanini, con.**	**Constance Bennett, star**	operas; recordings
5:30	**Kennedy; or.; dr..**	"Hot Copy": drama ...	**Haydn; D Major Sym.;**	"Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session..
5:45	**William Shirer**	"Hot Copy": drama ...	**Franck; Puccini; Br'hs**	dog Drummond": dr..	Political talk
6:00	**Donna Reed in**	**Paul Whiteman Musical**	Religious program	'Roosty of AAF': drama	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	**'Partners in Blue'**	**Show; Gershwin Trib-**	Religious program	'Roosty of AAF': drama	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in Air	**ute; I Woods; B John-**	'The Great Gildersleeve'	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	America in Air	**ston; Hi Lo Jack Dame**	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	**Invasion news**	News commentator	"All-Time Hit Parade";	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:15	**Invasion news**	"Stage Entrance"	guest, Frances Langf'd	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
7:30	Eddie Garr's Revue	Quiz Kids: Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Frances	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:45	g'st: R E Johnson	m. c.	Williams; Les Brown..	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
8:00	**Walter Pidgeon dr;**	Greenfield Vill'ge Chapel	Gracie Fields Show;	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	**Ruth Warrick**	Baseball scores; Salute.	guest, Hal Peary	tion Board; Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	**"Bob White's Deadline**	One Man's Family	terest pgm; g'st pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Drama; Joan Roberts ..	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Services; speaker
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	**Walter Hampden in 'Le-**	Good Tidings Hour
9:15	**gest; dr.; music..**	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; News ..	**onidas Witherall'**	Good Tidings Hour
9:30	**Jas. Melton Show;**	of Lower Basin Street.	American Album of	"What's the Name of	Good Tidings Hour
9:45	**Ginny Simms**	Hollywood Reporter ...	Familiar Music	That Song?": mus quiz	Good Tidings Hour
10:00	'Take It or Leave	"Music in Review"	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores.
10:15	It': quiz program	"Music in Review"	Orch.; Marie Rogndahl	The Good-Will Hour:	Irish Melodies
10:30	"We, the People";	Message of Israel"	Les Tremayne; Gene	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana
10:45	Crosby; Fitzg'rald	Message of Israel"	Kelly; Andy Russell ..	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather ...	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	**"Yanks in the Orient".**	Cesar Searchinger, talk	Old-Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Jimmy Dorsey's Or	Curtain Calls	**Pacific Story: Drama;**	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.	Curtain Calls; News ...	**"The Bonin Islands"**	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill".	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory".	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News comments	"Star Playhouse": dr .	Yankee House Party ...	John Kiley
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sk....	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	"Glamour Manor," star-	News: Marvin Behrens..	Boake Carter, news	Political talk
12:15	"Big Sister": sk...	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us" ...	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk	Baukhag Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Ray Dady, News	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk..	Off the Record	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys.	Political talk
1:30	B. Flynn, news ...	Off the Record	Carl Caruso, News	Vincent Lopez' Orch. ..	Curtain Time with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program ..	"Luncheon With Salvy"	**American Woman's Jury**	Betty Dubrow
2:00	Portia Faces Life .	Walter Kiernan, news..	"The Guiding Light": sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Today's Children": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports..
2:30	Serial drama	Studio program	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches.	Patterns in Rhythm	Music; News; Sports...
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America" .	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time .	"Ma Perkins": comedy.	Piano-Organ recital ...	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family.	Dance orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Gardens ..	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"..	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; Songs...	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news..	News; J. Long's Orch..
4:15	guest stars; Song	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical Program	Frankie Master's Orch..
4:30	Talk; Songs	**Westbrook Van Voorhis**	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	Ray Noble's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Widder Brown': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; "Victory Garden"
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"..	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments ...	Dinner concert	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	L. Murray's Music.	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Teddy Powell's Orch. ..
7:15	"Dateline": drama.	music; drama	Robert St. John, news..	Political talk	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	Bob Hawk's "Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger":	Embarkation Port Band	Radio Newsreel	Johannes Steel, news..
7:45	to the Yanks" ...	western dramatization.	John Barry, news	Political talk	Men Make the Navy
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter..	Paul Neilson, news	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**"My Friend McNair"..**	'Return of Nick Carter'	Dance orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue":	"Blind Date"; Arlene	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	**Howard Barlow, cond.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter
9:00	**Theater: Anne**	"Counterspy": drama ..	**Walter Cassel, baritone;**	Gabriel Heatter, news..	**Classical Album: Men-**
9:15	**Baxter; Don Ame-**	"Counterspy": drama ..	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	"Screen Test"	**delssohn; Concerto in**
9:30	**che in "It Hap-**	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..	**"Information, Please":**	**American Music Hour:**	**G Minor**
9:45	**pened Tomorrow"**	Dance Orch.; Drama	**Clifton Fadiman, mc.**	**Attilio Baggiore, tenor**	Classical Album
10:00	**Guild: drama**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Josephine Antoine;**	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	**Guild: drama**	Ted Malone, talk	**Reinhold Schmidt; Or..**	Treasury Salute	Vocal trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan's	Silver Nocturne	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz Show;	Dean Hudson's Orch	Raymond Scott's Orch.
10:45	Show; M. Dietrich	Silver Nocturne	Jimmy McClain, mc. ..	Music; Weather	Bea Wain, songs
11:00	News; Weather ..	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Harry Horlick's Orch...	Weather; Bump Hadley	Gus Martel's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
11:30	Tony Pastor's Or..	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..	Day's End: music
11:45	Tony Pastor's Or..	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..	Day's End; News

Good Care of Gardens Most Important in July

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The care given the Victory Garden in early July will largely determine the crops you get. It is a time of weeding, cultivating, proper thinning, and alert pest control.

Thinning out plants, especially in a small garden, takes a lot of courage, but it is important for two reasons: (1) You get a better yield if the plants aren't crowded, and (2), you have room around them to cultivate properly. Pole beans, for example, ought to be about one foot apart. Bush beans should be six inches apart. The best way to thin corn is to lay a marked stick along the row and leave one plant for every foot of row. (If you can make yourself do that you are good!)

And speaking of thinning, this is the time to go over apple, peach and plum trees, to thin out fruit on heavily laden boughs. Clean up the fruits dropped in June also, and bury them. Besides being unsightly under the trees they can harbor trouble. As soon as the berry vines have finished bearing, thin out the old canes and puny new ones, unless you did a thorough job of thinning earlier in the season.

Care of Grapevines

If you have grapevines, you may want to examine them in order to protect against depredations of the grape berry moth. Red spots on the berries are caused by the larvae of this moth. The young worms spin webs in the clusters. A thorough application of calcium arsenate-bordeaux spray should be made immediately after the grapes are set, and again by the time they have attained the size of buckshot or small peas, Where the berry moth was serious last year two "fixed "nicotine" sprays in mid-July and early August are recommended.

It is still possible to plant most vegetables for late crops. For many gardeners the final planting of sweet corn is now going in. This week is, however, about as late as rutabaga can be planted in this region. The rutabaga, or yellow turnip, is a long-season grower. The white turnip, whether used for greens or for the root, can be planted much later.

Feed tomatoes liberally at this time, with a general fertilizer mixed with soil and carefully dug into the topsoil three or four inches away from the stems. Another early July job is to bleach the cauliflower by tying the outside leaves together. This will keep it tender and also help protect the inside from insects.

Corn Protection

Those of you who have a few rows of corn in your Victory Garden can help protect it from the European corn borer by dusting the center whorls with fixed nicotine dust or rotonone. Moths lay eggs on the under side of the leaves and in nearby weeds. (Flat, milky white and about the size of a pinhead, later changing to yellow). The larvae which hatch from these eggs migrate to the narrow spaces in the leaf sheathes of the central whorl. After feeding on the leaves for a week or ten days they become borers and enter the stalk or the young ears.

In July a second brood starts, which is why late corn needs more protection than mid-season corn. A leaflet called Circular No. 76 on this subject is available free to residents of Massachusetts from Massachusetts State College Extension Service at Amherst. Residents of other New England States get into touch with their county agents if they want more help than is given here.

If you read many garden articles and listen to several radio garden broadcasts at this season of the year you may begin to wonder whether you are growing vegetables or raising insect pests. Most of the garden advice right now is preoccupied with pest control. It is of course high season for all kinds of saboteurs in the vegetable garden. Their name is legion, and one is forearmed if one knows what they look like and what they do and what will thoroughly discourage them. But at the same time it is important to realize that clean garden practices, and plants made strong by feeding and good care, are fundamental forms of protection. The garden that is kept weeded, cultivated, cleaned up, well fed and well watered, is likely to come through with flying colors, for plants want to grow and bear and will do their best to respond to good treatment.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Special matinee July 4th.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Anna Christie," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Claire Luce. 8:30. (Last day.)

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Sunday

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Harold Rubens, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Le Feu de Paille," Luciene Baroux, Orane Demazis. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. "Attack." 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial — "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:42, 9:55. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Haorld Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—"Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. 3, 6:20, 9:30. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:15, 9.

Modern—"Tampico," Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:55. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:35, 9. "Attack." 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 7:37, 10:15. Stage Show, 12:09, 3:21, 6:33, 9:11.

Scollay—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

State—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Young and Beautiful," "Boys' Camp," "Trial by Trigger," "Pete Smith—Groovie Movie," "Vendetta," "Mallard Flight," "Vera Vague Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Mexico," "Russian Philharmonic," "Film Memories," "Lew Lehr," "Pete Smith," "Historic Sports," "Little Lulu," latest war news. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:20, 5:15, 8.

Washington Street Olympia— "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Hitler Gang," Victor Varconi. Continuous 1:40-11.
Allston: "Stand by for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "Cowboy and the Senorita," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Life Boat," William Bendix, "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara.
Regent: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney, "Rookie in Burma," Wally Brown. 2, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Black Parachute," John Carradine.
Coolidge Corner: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone.
Cleveland Circle: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Hitler Gang," Victor Varconi. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Heinreid. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
University: "Rationing," Wallace Beery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. "The Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell, 3:25, 6:28, 9:31. "Week End in Havana," 2:00, 5:03, 8:06.
Park: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding.

HYDE PARK — Paramount: "Lifeboat," William Bendix, Tallulah Bankhead. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: 'Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 8:15. "Fiesta." 4:20, 10:05.

LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Hitler Dead or Alive."

MALDEN—Granada: "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. 2:50, 5:55, 9.
Mystic: "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 1:30, 4:42, 7:54. "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 2:48, 6, 9:12.
Strand: "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 2:12, 5:18, 8:24. "False Colors," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 3:46, 6:52, 9:58.
Orpheum: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Hot Rhythm," Dana Drake.

MEDFORD—Medford: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino. "Chinese Cat," Sidney Toler.
Fellsway: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Week-end Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Klondike Kate," Tom Neal.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas, Mady Christians. "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. "Call of the Rookies," Smiley Burnette, Michael Harrison. 2, 8.
Strand: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Grace McDonald. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Undercover Man."
Strand: "Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Isle of Forgotten Sin," John Carradine.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Leather Burners," William Boyd.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Fall In," William Tracy Jean Porter. 2:06, 7:51. "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 3:08, 8:53

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Jamboree," Ruth Terry.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper, "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris.
Coolidge: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean, Fay Helm.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "March of Time—The Irish Question."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Klondike Kate," Tom Neal.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Johnny Come Lately," Jimmy Cagney, Gladys George. Walt Disney's "Saludos Amigos." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER: Winchester: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Venezuelan Folk-lore Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Transatlantic Quiz. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—The Old Town Hall. Clay Keys, mc., GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 309 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, July 2

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. WGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Feeding the World. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9.
London—6:00 p. m.—Founder's Day Service. Bishop Wordsworth's School from Salisbury Cathedral. GVX, 11.93 m.; 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Parade in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Framley Parsonage," by Anthony Trollope. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Servise. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Sir Henry Wood's Jubilee Season of Promenade Concerts. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Musical Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Germany Under Allied Blitz Described by American Girl

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A naive, first-hand description of Germany under the Allied blitz came today from an American girl just enrolled at Radcliffe College for the summer term. She is Sybilla Knauth who returned to her native New York on the Gripsholm on March 15. Her father, Theodore Knauth, formerly a commentator for NBC in Berlin, happened to be in America when Pearl Harbor was bombed. He is now working for the American Red Cross, in Washington.

The German civilians are very defiant about the bombings, in fact they are "getting tough," said this charming young person, whose apple-blossom freshness and bubbling spirits remained unimpaired after internment in a concentration camp, followed by residence in Leipzig during the raids which reduced the city to "a mass of ruins."

"I think the people will resist," she said. "The point where they might have collapsed has gone by." The letters which British women in the concentration camp received from home might, she added, have been written by any of the people living in bombed cities of Germany. The will to carry on was evidently comparable.

'Got Rather Numb'

Once the raids begin, she explained, "you get rather numb. You haven't enough sleep and you are always listening for the alert, but if nothing new happens you do your daily work automatically. The hard thing to stand is the unexpected. The people in Leipzig are not Germans or even Nazis any more, just human beings fighting for their lives; they're not concerned any more with politics."

Life in a concentration camp as an enemy alien she found more comfortable than it was as a civilian, among German civilians. That is, as far as food went. Caught in Germany when war with America was declared, she and her mother and two sisters lived as usual for six months, though she had to discontinue her studies at the University of Leipzig, and the money supply from America was cut off.

The German people, among whom she has lived since she was n[illegible], gave them very little trouble. A few of the officials were very impolite, but on the whole they were unmolested. She and her sisters were readily given employment, due to the extreme labor shortage, and her job, for an art publisher, was not connected in any way with the government.

Taken to Berlin

In September, 1942, the members of the family were taken to Berlin, put in jail for half a day, with other American women, then transported by rail to a little town near Lake Constance. They had all pictured a grim camp with barbed wire, she recalled, and were relieved when, on walking from the station to their place of confinement, they found it was a convent with a flourishing farm of its own. The nuns who ran the farm served their meals. As civilians the family had been obliged to manage on severe rations. At Liebenau Camp the food situation was an improvement.

By a Staff Photographer
Miss Sybilla Knauth

For breakfast they received bread, marmalade and coffee. Midday dinner consisted of a slice of meat with gravy and vegetables. Supper of potatoes or bread and margarine, and coffee. Parcels from the American Red Cross were "wonderful—just like Christmas." There was "real American chocolate" in them, Miss Knauth recalled gaily. On Fridays, when the parcels were distributed, a "swapping business" began. The Americans had a habit of swapping coffee for tea with the British prisoners.

Narrow Escape

Col. Mary Booth of the Salvation Army, the daughter of the late General Bramwell Booth, was in the camp at that time, but left by exchange of prisoners, for Palestine. It will be remembered she had a narrow escape from the German firing squad and eventually arrived home, in London.

The Americans read P. G. Wodehouse aloud in the evenings and enjoyed the stories, but the British women frowned upon the books.

In November the family was released from the camp and returned to Leipzig, to experience the blitz which followed in 1943.

"We were very much involved in the bombing business," the girl reported. Her sister's boss, a lawyer, lost his house and business premises in a bombardment and used the Knauth dining room as an office. Half of Knauth house burned down in the raid of Dec. 21. In what was left of it, the family of four occupied two rooms and invited a homeless family of five neighbors to use the other two rooms. Now Miss Sybilla is eager to return to her studies, especially to chemistry, and make up for the time lost since she left Leipzig University.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Serious July 4th Celebration Urged

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1—Issuing a special proclamation, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin recently called upon all residents of Connecticut to celebrate the Fourth of July with dedicated seriousness this year.

He asked that citizens "join in giving humble and hearty thanks for the victories won; in prayers for those who have borne the strife and for their loved ones" and to ask "for God's guidance in our aims and for His blessing upon our efforts."

Special religious and patriotic ceremonies have been arranged to be broadcast over a statewide radio hook-up from the Hall of Flags in the State Capitol from 10:30 to 10:55 a. m. on the Fourth of July. The exercises have been arranged by the Governor's Unity and Amity Committee and Connecticut's Joint Committee for the United Celebration of Independence Day.

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Fishing Fleet Grows as U. S. Returns Craft

Log of the Port of Boston

Return of 23 vessels to the fisheries in Boston, Gloucester and New Bedford, after being granted "honorable discharges" from the Navy, Army or other Government services, in addition to Federal authorization to construct 113 new fishing craft in Maine and Massachusetts during 1944, holds promise of substantial relief to the sharply curtailed productive capacity of the New England fleet, in opinion of spokesmen for the industry in Boston.

Throughout the country, 877 new fishing vessels have been authorized during 1944, of which 39 were trawlers. And 120 of 600 fishing vessels requisitioned for use of the armed forces, have been returned throughout the nation, according to the War Shipping Administration. The release of the fishermen has been possible by construction of special type craft for the war work.

Vessels returned to Boston are the trawlers Hekla, and Lark, and draggers Alvan T. Fuller, Elvira Gaspar, Rainbow and Weymouth. Returned to New Bedford are the New Bedford, Newfoundland Viking and Wamsutta. Those returned to Gloucester are the Babe Sears, Colombo, Edith L. Boudreau, Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester, Jennie & Lucia, Leretha, Magellan, Phillip & Grace, Satan's Wife, St. Anthony, Superior and Theresa M. Boudreau.

The trawler Lark has been chartered by the Cape Cod Trawling Company to the Booth Fisheries Corporation, and is back in active service. The craft was refitted for fishing at East Boston, and boasts a new model radio direction finder and radio telephone. The trawler Hekla has been taken over by Irving Usen to be operated as the Belmont II. Of the Gloucester vessels returned, the Gloucester, Colombo, Babe Sears, Magellan and Theresa M. Boudreau have been returned to active service in the fisheries.

Seamen's Club

With 52,712 lodgings registered at the Seamen's Club of Boston during 1943, that organization completed what it terms the most momentous year in the 50 or more years of service to seamen at the Port of Boston by the Episcopal City Mission, according to the annual report of the Club, recently issued.

The lodgings registered included men from 13 seagoing services of the United States and United Nations, including Navy, Coast Guard, Army, Merchant Marine, trainees, and Air Force of Great Britain and of Australia. A total of 561 ships were visited during the year; 15,000 magazines distributed to ships and 8,000 to individauls; 10,000 woolens and clothing distributed; 16,800 pieces of baggage checked; 35,000 pieces of seamen's mail received; $123,491 worth of Travelers' checks and money orders sold, and $100,000 held for safekeeping.

Traffic Club

Help and encouragement of the 1,000 active members of the Traffic Club of New England, composed of men engaged in the field of transportation throughout New England, have been pledged to the newly organized Women's Traffic Club of New England, according to Thomas F. Williams, President of the "godfather" club of the new organization for women.

Mr. Williams points out that the women forming the new club do not claim to be pioneers in forming an association of this character, but that they "are the first to see the need and importance of forming a traffic club for the benefit of women throughout the six New England states who are engaged in work pertaining to traffic in railroad, steamship, airplanes and industry."

He forecasts progress and success for the new club and invites "the clubs in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport and Springfield to join with them and become a part of an outstanding organization formed to further the interests of women in the field of transportation."

Port of Boston

Latest edition of the Port of Boston book of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, numbered 15, and dated June 1, 1944, has just been issued. It lists rates, rules, regulations and practices in effect at the Port of Boston, as well as such facilities of the port as can be described under war-time restrictions.

Fort Returns

Retired from active business a few years ago, Gerrit Fort, widely known railroad and transportation official and a figure of importance in port of Boston affairs, is back in Boston again, after being in Florida for some time. He has just been re-elected Chairman of the Board of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc. He was formerly President of the Mystic Terminal Co., Boston, and Vice-President of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Stockdale Named

Appointed to succeed Walter W. Kramer as general freight agent in New England for the Canadian Pacific Railway, Harry Stockdale, who served the company 21 years, has been named for the position. Headquarters are at 150 Causeway Street, Boston. Mr. Stockdale was general freight agent in New York until late 1942 when he entered the Army.

Leon Stone

'Honor-System' Newsstand

By a Staff Photographer

Commuter Drops Coins and Takes Paper Herself

This newsstand at the corner of Washington Street and Commonwealth Avenue is an innovation in the pay-as-you-take system of newspaper distribution launched by the Reservoir and Coolidge Corner News Companies in Brighton and Brookline, Mass. Its V-shaped top is intended to catch the coins even when commuters are in a hurry, a departure from the flat-top stands which collect a daily assemblage of coins that get lost in the shuffle. The companies now have some two dozen of these boxes located at convenient trolley stops.

Public Again Shows Honesty In Unattended Newsstands

A modern adaptation of the old-time American business custom of laying out merchandise in a conveniently located public place and trusting to the inherent honesty of the customers to deposit the money for the goods they take is found to be operating successfully for two newspaper distributing companies in Brighton and Brookline, Mass.

In a reapplication of the "honor system" which is as old an American tradition as Plymouth Rock, the Reservoir and Coolidge Corner News Companies have set out some two dozen unattended newsstands at trolley stops along Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street.

On the theory that the customer is not only right, but he can also be counted upon to be honest, coin boxes are attached to the stands with some surprising results. Not a few I. O. U.'s are found from customers who took the papers but didn't have the money handy. Other notes express apologies for not paying on time and saying that the difference will be made up later. Still others note that they are taking the papers and will pay at the end of every week in full.

Old Business Custom

"It's just a new application of an ancient American business custom that has its roots in the old country stores where customers help themselves and write out their own credit slips behind the counters," said Norman Norris, Manager of the Reservoir News today. "As a matter of fact, we are only proving once again that the average consumer is inherently honest."

The two dozen unattended newsstands, covering every trolley stop from Lake Street along Commonwealth Avenue to Washington Street, and from Cleveland Circle along Beacon Street to St. Marys Street, have lately been augmented by a newly designed box at the corners of Washington and Commonwealth. This box has a saw-toothed top which makes it impossible for customers to drop their coins on top without having them slide into the coin box beneath.

It seems that carelessness and the rush of newsstand patrons to board a waiting trolley tre far more responsible than dishonesty for any loss of coins which generally add up to about four to eight cents on every dollar. The new, grooved-top box has reduced the loss to only two cents on the dollar, which may or may not reflect the meager proportion of dishonesty among patrons.

Desire To Be Honest

"Invariably," declared Mr. Norris, "a coin deficiency one day is made up by a surplus some other day, indicating that we can depend upon the word of our patrons as scribbled on hurried notes that they will pay later. But it all adds up to a desire to be honest, so great that the customers insist upon our knowing that they intend to pay for the papers they take."

On the flat-top boxes, it's easy for the coins to be brushed off to the ground. And it's a temptation to youngsters to finance their trips to the candy store. More coins were lost in winter as they fell into the snow. Henceforth, all the newsstands will be made with the saw-toothed tops.

Losses Small

At any rate, the highest losses so far encountered in the "honor system" are far less than the costs of hiring newsboys to cover the routes.

What if the customer doesn't have change? He takes the paper and pays later, said Mr. Norris.

The company manager who once covered the Brighton district as a newsboy, got the idea of attendantless stands 15 years ago. A couple were installed then, but no one took them seriously. Today, a wartime shortage of newsboys has brought the "honor system" to the fore. And the display of honesty on the part of patrons arouses the prediction from Mr. Norris that the system may become a permanent fixture after the war.

Treasury Varieties To Be Weekly Feature

Another step in the promotion of good will among taxpayers has been instituted by Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue, with inauguration of a new musical program, first of its kind in the Treasury Department, to be opened tomorrow, from 4 to 4:30 o'clock over Station WMEX. Collector Delaney will open the series of programs at this time, to be known as "Treasury Varieties."

The Sunday programs are to consist of big-name bands appearing in the Boston area, guest stars from the sports and theatrical world, and from time to time as various taxes become due, a short explanation of such taxes to be given by representatives of the Internal Revenue Department, so the public may be fully apprised of tax matters. Sunday's program will feature Pat Sands and his orchestra, Miss Connie Allaire, song stylist, and Les Parker, a new vocal sensation.

Boston Maps Full Day Of July 4 Fetes

Independence Day will be observed by the City of Boston with particular wartime fervor next Tuesday with a complete, all-day round of events beginning with a flag raising at City Hall in the morning and ending with a community festival of pageantry and singing on the Common during the entire evening.

The city's "161st observance" of the "168th anniversary" of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be punctuated by a parade starting at 10:10 a. m. from City Hall; a salute to the Declaration at the plaque on the Common; observances at the Granary Burying Ground at 10:30 a. m., reading of the Declaration from the balcony of the Old State House at 10:45 a. m., and oration exercises in Faneuil Hall at 11:30 a. m.

How the city comes to commemorate for the 161st time an occasion which happened 168 years ago is as interesting as its stellar program of events for the Fourth. It seems that Boston began 173 years ago to observe the anniversary of the Boston Massacre.

Hence, when the Declaration was signed, the city continued to observe Boston Massacre Day in the same spirit of patriotism that usually characterizes Independence Day. So the city didn't get around to regard Independence Day as a supplemental holiday until 1783, although the Declaration was signed in 1776.

Gradually, Independence Day assumed the caliber of a national day of observance, although the Boston Massacre is still observed in the Hub City with considerable respect.

During the afternoon of the Fourth the city plans a series of neighborhood events, including band concerts, sports for the children, festivities and patriotic ceremonies, climaxed by a Fifth War Loan demonstration at Charles River Embankment.

An athletic meet at Franklin Field will be staged throughout the forenoon.

The parade starting from the City Hall at 10:10 a. m. will take the route from School Street to Washington to Avery to Tremont, to Court, across Washington to the Old State House and there forming a hollow square for ceremonies beneath the balcony.

Hingham Ship Workers Get Vacations With Pay

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Approximately 18,000 employees of the Bethlehem-Hingham Ship Yard, Inc., Hingham, Mass., will receive one week's vacation with pay after one year of service and two weeks with pay after five years under the provisions of a National War Labor Board shipbuilding commission directive issue recently.

The rate of vacation pay, the commission directed, is to be the employee's average hourly base rate of pay during the ten pay periods immediately preceding the vacation. The order is effective for all vacations taken in 1944.

Scouts Push War-Loan Drive; Vacations Deferred to Do Job

Youth in khaki—nearly 8,000 Boy and Girl Scouts of Greater Boston—today began their "clean-up ddrive" to help boost the Fifth War Loan over the top before the books close a week hence, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee reported.

The Scouts will act as ushers, orderlies, and aids to local War Finance Committees in the 22 cities and towns of the Greater Boston area covered by the Scout districts. In some sections Scouts will make house-to-house canvasses to obtain pledges for war-bond purchases.

Although the Scouts cannot receive cash, they may obtain signatures on pledge blanks stipulating the amount, date, and place. If the purchaser should be unable to visit an issuing agency, the committee said that an adult Scout representative will call at the home to complete the bond sale.

The drive is being directed by O. A. Kitterman, Scout Executive of the State's $828,000,000 quota. out that many of the boys have delayed their summer activities to help and some will transfer to summertime farm work immediately after the drive ends.

Fifth War Loan bond sales in Massachusetts up to Friday totaled $631,800,000, or 76.3 per cent of the State's $828,000,000 quota. Sales of E bonds in the State reached $36,500,000, or 32.6 per cent of the $112,000,000 quota. Sales of all types of bonds in Greater Boston were $427,862,000, or 80.9 per cent of the quota, while E bond sales reached $22,212,000, or 33 per cent of the $65,600,000 quota. This latter figure meant the purchase of 11 LSTs (Landing Ship, Tanks) by Greater Boston bond subscriptions.

Despite the holiday on Tuesday, Committee officials said there would be no relaxation of the drive. They pointed out that a letdown now would endanger the eventual success of the campaign in the State.

The Committee reported that the all-service show, "Direct Hit," is playing tonight at Quincy High School, will be seen at Plymouth, on Sunday, Falmouth and Hyannis, on Monday; Nantucket, on Tuesday; Cambridge, on Wednesday; Lawrence, on Thursday; Gloucester, on Friday, and wind up its tour in Newton, on Saturday.

Brookline Play Area Programs Started

Ten weeks of supervised recreation and handicraft began this week on 15 reservations in Brookline, two more than operated last year. The comprehensive program will keep young people occupied throughout the vacation period with all varieties of competitive sports, folk dancing and singing, as well as quiet games and handwork.

The play areas are as follows: Boylston, Brookline Avenue, Brookline Field, Clark, Coolidge, Cypress Street, Dean Road, Devotion, Driscoll, Heath, Lawrence, Lowell, Parsons, Pierce, and Robinson.

Saving of Water Wins An Army Award of $200

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 1 (AP)—Floyd A. MacFarland of Framingham has been awarded $200 for saving 200,000 gallons of water daily at this camp.

Mr. MacFarland, chief operating engineer of the sewage disposal plant, made the saving by installation of a small pump which permits re-use of large amounts of water and eliminated possibility of a cross connection with processed water. The award was made under an Army service forces program which reimburses civilian employees for suggesting improvements and economies.

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Strikes and Job Resumptions Contrasted in Labor Picture

By the Associated Press

The National War Labor Board moved today to bring about settlement of two labor controversies, one which has resulted in the work stoppage of 9,000 employees in a war plant and the other which threatens a walkout of 26,000 Midwest truck drivers.

The truck drivers strike, scheduled for midnight Friday, was postponed a few hours before the deadline, pending outcome of a WLB hearing in Washington next Thursday.

The second controversy getting NWLB attention involved the work stoppage of 9,000 employees of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. in Canton, Ohio, which, the Board said, is seriously interfering with production of vital war materials. Officials of the United Steel Workers Union affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were directed by the NWLB to end the strike, which began June 26, and is over union dissatisfaction with the handling of grievances in one department.

Meanwhile, more than 7,000 other men and women remained idle in 10 other labor disputes, including 6,500 in Pennsylvania where a wave of walkouts affecting war production hit the state yesterday. Operations in a steel mill and seven other industrial plants, including five coal mines, were disrupted. Simultaneously, four other strikes ended, and about 2,550 workers returned to their jobs.

Postponement of the truckers' walkout was announced in a telegram to the NWLB from Thomas E. Flynn, Executive Assistant to the President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, the Board yesterday had ordered the Midwest Operators Association, representing 113 trucking companies in 12 Midwest States, to show cause at the July 6 hearing why they had not complied with a NWLB directive granting the drivers a wage increase.

In Lewiston, Idaho, operations at the Lewiston Sawmill Potlatch Forests, Inc., described as the largest white pine sawmille in the world, halted last night as C. I. O. Union members went into what they termed "a continuous meeting." They said they were protesting the alleged failure of Company officials to provide rotation day and night shifts monthly. Company officials did not comment. The number of workers affected was not immediately available.

At Joliet, Ill., 600 workers at the Rubberoid Company, roofing material makers, quit work, protesting proposed use of a new type of machine prior to agreement of a new wage scale.

Longer Vacations

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Members of the 14 non-operating railroad brotherhoods are seeking an extension of their annual one week vacation with pay to 12 to 18 days, Union leaders said yesterday.

Union spokesmen said the 1,100,000 members of the brotherhoods, who won the one-week paid vacation last December, are now asking for the following schedule:

Twelve days for employees who have worked at least 160 days in the preceding calendar year; 15 days after two years in continuous service; 18 days after three years' service.

General chairman of each brotherhood are filing the request with each railroad for conferences on the demand. Should individual negotiations fail, the Union spokesman said a national committee would be appointed, following the customary procedure, to investigate the request.

Naziland Refugees Aid Britain in War

By Religious News Service

LONDON, July 1—Of the 56,000 German and Austrian refugees now in Breat Britain, 20 per cent are Christians who have come under the German ban because of Jewish forebears or because they opposed the Nazi regime on political or religious grounds. These facts are disclosed in a five-year survey completed here by the Christian Council for Refugees from Germany and Central Europe.

Ninety-five per cent of the refugees are engaged in work connected with the British war effort, the survey discloses. The Christian Council has provided £161,000 to help refugees during the five years of its existence.

Canada's Population Is Up by 158,000

OTTAWA, July 1 (CP) — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics said recently the population of Canada in June last year, including members of the armed forces, was 11,812,000 compared with 11,654,000 in 1942, an increase of 158,000.

Small decreases between 1942 and 1943 were recorded in the estimated populations of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Quebec disclosed an increase of 67,000, Ontario 33,000, and British Columbia 30,000.

Kaiser Yard Completes Liberty Ship Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Calif., July 1 — With today's launching of the Liberty ship Benjamin Warner, the Permanent Metals Corporation's shipyard here, operated by Henry J. Kaiser, completes its production of 519 Liberty ships.

The ship honors the father of the film-producing Warner Brothers—Harry, Jack L. and Albert. Sponsor is Lita B. Warner, daughter of the late Sam Warner. Mrs. Anne Robbins, oldest daughter of Benjamin Warner, was chosen to be matron of honor.

Ceremonies included the unveiling and dedication of a large-scale reproduction of the Statue of Liberty, to stand in the ship yard as a symbol of valiant war work done by the Liberty ships.

Smithsonian Head Shifts Tasks

Dr. Abbot resigns as head of institution but will continue as research associate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—A man who for years has been exploring and publicizing the natural wonders of the sun, the earth, and the stars, who has been honored with degrees from universities throughout the world, who has received awards from a host of natural scientific societies, steps down today as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. For 16 years he has guided that world-famous private foundation whose arcaded portecochere and flag tower, the entire structure of reddish-brown sandstone, dominates Washington's Mall and is the architectural antithesis of the many modern Federal buildings that adjoin it.

Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, however, it is retiring. Although his assistant, Dr. Alexandes Wetmore, in charge of the National Museum, succeeds him as Secretary, Dr. Abbot is to continue with the Smithsonian as a research associate.

World-Wide Interests

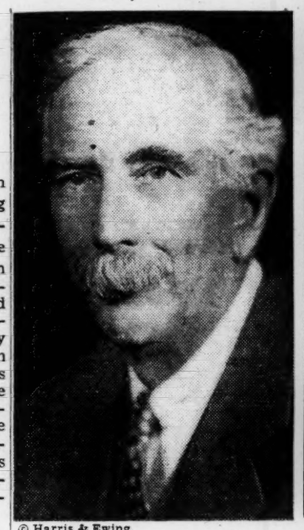
Dr. Abbot's interests and accomplishments are world-wide and world-known. He has invented many devices for harnessing the sun's energy and putting it to work for man's benefit. He uses the sun's rays to heat his home and cook his meals. He has used it to power a steam engine. Recently he demonstrated some apparatus that converted more than 15 per cent of solar radiation falling on its mirrors into mechanical power.

The Smithsonian is possibly best known as the repository of Charles A. Lindbergh's plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, which is located in its Arts and Industries Building. But the Smithsonian Secretary's interest in aviation is wider and more extensive than the Lindbergh plane and the Winnie Mae, the plane in which Wiley Post flew around the world in seven days and 19 hours, another Smithsonian exhibit. For Dr. Abbot was for years a defender of S. P. Langley's claim to the title of inventor of the airplane as opposed to the Wright Brothers' claims.

Received Many Honors

Dr. Abbot, who comes from Wilton, N. H., and is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has received degrees from Melbourne University, Case School of Applied Science, George Washington University, and the University of Toronto. He won the Draper Medal of the National Academy of Sciences, the Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of natural science academies in this country and in France, Britain, Germany and Mexico. His studies of the sun have led him on several solar eclipse expeditions. Besides his volumes on birds, he has authored "The Sun," "Everyday Mysteries," "The Earth and the Stars," "Fundamentals of Astronomy," "The Sun and the Welfare of Man," and "Great inventions."

Being Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which with its associated museums and foundations constitutes the largest and most important collection relating to the natural history, ethnology, geology, and paleonthology of the United States as well as numerous collections of natural scientific objects from other countries, is a major accomplishment in itself. For the Secretary of the Smithsonian has not only been entrusted with the United States National Museum but also with supervision of the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Astrophysical Observatory, the International Exchange Service, the National Zoological Park, the National Art Gallery (not to be confused with the new Mellon Art Gallery), and the Freer Gallery of Art.



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Smithsonian Researchers

Left: Dr. Charles G. Abbot who has resigned as Secretary of the Institution and (right) Dr. Alexander Wetmore, head of the United States National Museum, who will succeed him.

Dewey Plans 'Long Pause,' Then Hard-Hitting Campaign

Continued from Page 1

pause," before he really starts winding up and letting go, is deliberate. He doesn't want to bore the electorate or to weary it. He believes that a considerable period of quiet will be mutually satisfactory and mutually beneficial to the voters and to himself.

And even after the "long pause," the Governor does not plan to undertake an intensive, national campaign as early as has been customary in the past, by Labor Day or before the opposition presidential candidate has been out on the stump. Not so this year, as Mr. Dewey now sees it. He inclines to the view that a month or five weeks at the most is all that is needed to bring his case before the country, and that no political campaign can be maintained at a high level of effectiveness over a much longer period.

Climax in October

This would mean that Governor Dewey probably will not launch his major travel and speech-making until nearly the first of October. And from then on there would be no letup. One advantage accruing to such a plan is that it would enable him to deal with the issues which events, rather than advance plans, show are going to most determine the outcome of the election, rather than to stress other matters much earlier which may well be ruled out in face of world events.

This year's Republican presidential nominee, being a Governor himself, inclines to the fullest possible use of the other Republican governors, individually and collectively, in the campaign.

One plan is that a group of the western G. O. P. governors will campaign in the East almost en bloc while eastern governors will carry the Republican cause through the West. There is the further possibility that an effort will be made to find a way in which all 26 of these state executives, who constituted a vigorous, independent influence at both the Mackinac Conference and at the Chicago convention, can bring their joint weight to bear on the campaign. They may speak several times in a body.

It can be put down safely that Governor Dewey is not going to conduct a quiet, war-muted, backporch campaign. When the time comes he will use the radio frequently and effectively—he doesn't have to spot anything on elocution—and there will be speech-making trips completely across the country. There will not be another "Willkie train," leaving Elwood, Ind., the first of September and never bringing the nominee to a stop until election eve. But Mr. Dewey plans to get around the country a good deal and there will be major speeches in the major cities.

Returns to Albany

Following his trip from Chicago last night, where he concluded conferences with the Republican National Committee members, Mr. Dewey returned to Albany today, was given an enthusiastic ovation on the steps of the Executive Mansion and plunged into the midst of business waiting him as Governor of New York.

With the selection in Chicago of Herbert Brownell, Jr., of New York, one of his closest personal and political aids, as Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dewey yesterday carried through sweeping reorganization of the top command of the Republican Party for the Presidential campaign.

The new structure of the G. O. P. leadership represents an evident compromise between the Old Guard and the more liberal wings of the Party and results in the elimination of all the former intimates of Wendell L. Willkie from the Executive Committee.

Clearly, Mr. Dewey is acting to seize the initiative in the campaign and is devoting himself to welding a smoothly functioning political organization of teamwork associates capable of giving the Republican ticket more sustained nationwide support than any Republican nominee has had in the past three—for them—unsuccessful elections.

Spangler Replaced

Mr. Brownell, zestful young Manhattan attorney, former New York Assemblyman and manager of Mr. Dewey's two gubernatorial campaigns, was elected unanimously to replace Harrison E. Spangler, Old Guarder from Iowa, who has steered the Committee's affairs for the past 18 months.

The four Vice-Chairmen of the new National Committee setup are Ezra R. Whitla of Idaho, Werner W. Schroeder of Illinois, Mrs. Horace A. Sayre of Oklahoma and Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown of Ohio.

Mr. Whitla is the only holdover among the Vice-Chairmen. The election of Mr. Schroeder gives a place of influence to the Illinois National Committeeman who was rejected by the Party as National Chairman last year because of his close association with the extreme isolationist wing of the Party.

The two partisans of Mr. Willkie who were eliminated were Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts, whose place as National Treasurer was given to Jouett Ross Todd of Kentucky, and Mrs. Grace Reynolds of Indiana.

Mason Retained

Harold W. Mason of Vermont, a member of the more conservative faction of the Party and close associate of the outgoing Chairman of the National Committee, was retained as Secretary.

Mr. Spangler himself was given the post as General Counsel of the National Committee, succeeding Henry P. Fletcher, who retired.

National headquarters of the campaign will be located in New York, on the tenth floor of the Hotel Roosevelt, under the immediate and active direction of Mr. Brownell.

Governor Dewey, who addressed an open session of the National Committee in Chicago briefly yesterday morning, announced that all of these decisions had been reached unanimously and had the personal approval of both Gov. John W. Bricker, his running mate, and himself.

Confident of Unity

Mr. Dewey called upon the National Committeemen to make a "gigantic effort to conduct a winning campaign which will have as its purpose the saving of the Republic and the winning of the war."

"In the months to come," he said, "regardless of the divisive efforts of the propaganda agencies of the Administration, I am sure we will remain as united as we are now. They are experts on division. They have been trying to create the impression of a divided America, and you may be sure they will now try to divide our party. They will not succeed."

Federal Control of Workers Begun Under Hiring Rules

Continued from Page 1

states which will require that in certain areas women be hired through the USES or approved channels are: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, and California.

Variance in Pattern

In New York City, where the situation is unusual because of a labor surplus, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, explained yesterday the regional director's plan is somewhat different from the national pattern. There the plan will apply only to less essential employers of four or more employees with these employers not permitted to hire male workers between the ages of 18 and 45 except through and with the permission of the USES.

The hope here, as it is for the plan throughout the nation, is to bring about the transfer of many workers from less essential work to essential activity and from areas where there is a surplus of labor to those where there is a shortage of manpower.

Mr. McNutt in explaining yesterday the need for placing employment ceilings on industries in tight areas disclosed that such areas contained 79 per cent of the munitions industries. He estimated that in the entire country there were some 9,700,000 munitions workers, 2,700,000 of whom were women.

The ceilings on war-plant manpower are determined by estimating the minimum number of workers needed to insure required production. By establishment of such ceilings at least present levels of production are expected to be maintained.

Bricker to Rest

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican nominee for Vice-President, returned to his office to clear his desk for a rest—which he likely will take at home.

He expressed hearty approval of the election of Herbert Brownell, Jr., New York attorney, as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"It's a fine choice," he declared. "I have learned to know and like him very much. Because of his experience in the preconvention campaign, he is well equipped for the job ahead. I am happy, and look forward to working with him."

Pittsburgh Inaugurates Daily 'Pause for Prayer'

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 1 (AP)—Pittsburgh yesterday inaugurated is "Pause for Prayer," an interlude of worship to be observed at 11 a. m. until the war ends.

Several hundred attended a formal service opened by Mayor Cornelius D. Scully and including prayers by ministers of three faiths. City Councilman A. L. Wolk, sponsor of the idea, said: "On D-Day people throughout the world offered prayers for the safety of our boys and for victory. Let us continue to do so."

Indiana Blocs Unite in Drive For Lake Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMMOND, Ind.—Defeated in attempts to insure immediate land acquisition for the proposed Wolf Lake State park, Lake County religious, labor, fraternal, civic, and political organizations have united in plans to prevent dissipation of the lands and to insure action at the next session of the State legislature.

Long a dream of the heavily-populated industrial Calumet area of Indiana and Illinois, the park project has met with unexpected opposition during the last few years.

Chief obstacle to action is the Indiana State Department of Conservation policy that State parks will not be developed inside city boundaries and that no tract of less than 1,000 acres will be acquired or developed.

Lake in Two States

Wolf Lake, spring fed and with a constant stage of water, shallow enough to be safe for swimmers, child rowboat and sailing recreation, ice skating and iceboating, lies across the Indiana-Illinois state lines. Its Indiana expanse and banklands are entirely inside the City of Hammond. Its Illinois waters and lands lie entirely inside the City of Chicago.

The Chicago parks district Forest Preserves Commission and the State of Illinois own all except 200 acres of the Illinois water and shoreline. Appraisals have been made of these 200 acres with the object of acquiring them under the forest preserves system.

The Indiana side is undeveloped except for a small tract of 20 acres which is owned by the City of Hammond as Forsyth park. Indiana acquisition of approximately 600 acres of lands would be necessary.

$476,000 Fund

The Chicago Regional Planning Commission and Chicago authorities envision a two-state park for Wolf Lake to serve the 300,000 residents of Lake County, Indiana and approximately 1,000,000 in South Chicago areas.

Proponents of the Indiana park project have been stymied by the fact Indiana's Legislature in 1941 abolished the Indiana Board of Public Works. A fund of $476,000 exists in the State Treasury now, and will rise to $550,000 at the end of 1944 for purchase of lands and development of Wolf Lake as a state park. The Legislature voted in 1937 to levy a 2 mills State tax for the purpose but provided in the bill that the purchasing commission should be comprised of three members of the State Board of Public Works, and a member each appointed by the Governor from the State Senate and House.

Abolition of the Board of Public Works in 1941 wiped out the purchasing commission and, since that time, many attempts have been made to divert the ear-marked Wolf Lake park funds to other land purchases or parks in the State.

In the special session of the State Legislature, called April 10 to consider soldier vote legislation, a bill was presented by proponents of the park to set up a new lands purchasing body.

Decision of the Republican majority in the Legislature, however, to limit the session to the soldier legislation, prevented the Wolf Lake bill from being reported out of committee.

British Second Army Leader Knighted

LONDON, July 1 (CBS)—The Commander of the British Second Army, Lieut. Gen. Miles Dempsey, has been knighted in recognition of distinguished services in Normandy.

General Dempsey in a BBC interview said the Second Army includes troops who fought with the Eighth Army in the Libyan Desert, and with the First, Fifth, and Eighth Armies in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. In addition, he added, there are a number of British and Canadian troops, who, though they have been trained for years in England, have not yet had a taste of actual warfare.

Maryland Farmer Faces AAA Wheat-Quota Charge

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1 (AP)—A Maryland farmer grew too much wheat three years ago, the United States Government says, and consequently was named defendant June 29 in a federal suit for a judgment for a claim of $62.96 and interest.

Harry Munshower, of Carroll County, was said to have raised and marketed an excess of 128½ bushels of wheat over what he had been allowed in the wheat-marketing program. The bill of complaint stated the suit was brought to enforce marketing penalties of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Illinoisans Ask Governor To Halt Illegal Child Labor

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 1—Inadequate law enforcement has given Illinois the highest rate of illegal child labor of any state in the Union at the present time, according to authorities here, and as a last resort "to have something done about it," the Juvenile Protective Association and the Illinois Child Labor Committee have appealed to Gov. Dwight H. Green.

Every other step has been taken, but without success, to get enforcement of the child-labor law, says Walter O. Cromwell, chairman of the law-enforcement committee of the latter organization and staff member of the Juvenile Protective Association.

"For example," he says, "out of many substantiated cases of illegal child employment reported to the Women's and Children's Division of the Illinois Department of Labor, only two cases have been prosecuted in Chicago since January first, and only 10 or 12 downstate. One case now in court here has been continued seven times."

Promises, Not Action

The rule has been, according to Mr. Cromwell, courteous replies in acknowledgement of complaints, promises of prosecution, but no action. The excuse has been: "Not enough inspectors."

The Illinois Federation of Labor, however, is helping to get enforcement, he states. It's one of about 40 organizations—the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and such—making up the Illinois Child Labor Committee, appealing now with the Juvenile Protective Association to Governor Green.

"Politics" are at the root of the failure to prosecute child-labor violations, it is claimed. When unscrupulous employers—with an eye on cash registers—hire underage children behind the smoke screen of wartime manpower shortages, and then are caught, they use political power and influence to "fix things up." If cases are "investigated," they peter out short of prosecution.

Started Over Year Ago

The present big increase in child labor hereabouts started over a year ago, Mr. Cromwell says. Numerous complaints came to the Juvenile Protective Association from Parent-Teacher organizations and individual school teachers—complaints that children were working until 12 and 1 o'clock at night, failing in studies, falling asleep in school.

Many of these youngsters were boys who set up pins in bowling alleys—to an accompaniment of gambling and drinking at liquor bars. Some worked late at night in theaters and at soda fountains. Some girls worked in factories—sometimes on dangerous machines contrary to both state and federal law.

It's true enough, says the Juvenile Protective Association, that employers aren't always the ones to blame. Parents often are.

"But you can't blame the parents too much," says Miss Jessie F. Binford, Executive Director of the Association. "With Joe or Mary working, the parents see a chance for once in their lives to do things—to buy furniture, or clothing for the family at the beginning of a season. And they don't count the cost to Joe and Mary—don't see it."

School Census Needed

Lack of a school census is another reason for the rise in child-labor violations here, Miss Binford says. When a family moves from one section of the city to another, it's an easy matter for children to stay out of school, undetected.

Until 1929, any Illinois child who had finished the sixth grade and passed his 14th year could leave school and work full time in intrastate commerce, day or night. Now he must stay in school until 16. But between 14 and 16 he can get a permit for full-time vacation work or part-time work during school months provided his entire work and school day does not exceed eight hours. Night work is prohibited.

Such vacation-work permits are supposed to be surrendered when school starts in the fall. Many are not, however. Vacation jobs are kept, and many 14- and 15-year-olds never return to school.

Under Illinois law, children 16 years old can do anything in intrastate commerce—dangerous or not—at any time of day or night. Federal law, however, permits "general employment" for minors between 16 and 18. Hazardous jobs are prohibited.

Federal Laws Help

Fortunately, says the Juvenile Protective Association, the present Federal law came into being in 1938. Otherwise there'd be many more minors working at hazardous jobs in war industries. The Federal law helps, because any Chicago or Illinois firm doing war work is engaged in interstate commerce.

Many intrastate occupations such as pin setting in bowling alleys are hazardous, however, and have liquor bars, Mr. Cromwell points out. Yet some of these have hired youngsters 10 and 12 years old.

One such place was a hang-out for young toughs, he relates. Neighboring business houses complained about it. Only after long, persistent, and concerted fighting were juvenile protective authorities successful in getting the place closed for a housecleaning. It has reopened now, "under new management." No permit was given for reopening the bar. But under present laxity of law enforcement, says Mr. Cromwell, a vigilant eye needs to be kept on the place or the bar is likely to reappear.

And now, authorities declare, the children applying for work certificates during the present school vacation are much younger than in the past.

Cherbourg Victory Praised by Stalin

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill received a congratulatory message from Premier Joseph Stalin June 29 on the liberation of Cherbourg.

"Accept my warm congratulations on the liberation of the town of Cherbourg from German invaders," the message said. "I greet the heroic British and American troops on the occasion of this brilliant success."

Mr. Churchill replied: "We are honored by your congratulations on the liberation of Cherbourg and for your greetings to American and British troops on the occasion of this most important victory."

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The Christian Science Monitor

Civil War Clouds Lifting In Greece and Yugoslavia

This is the last of a series of articles by Mr. Harrison, written upon his return to the United States, after an extended assignment in the Middle East.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Six months ago it was the firm conviction of many Allied officials stationed in the Middle East and assigned to Balkan affairs that Greece and Yugoslavia would be rent by violent civil war once they had been cleared of Germans. It looked at that time as if the racial and political differences within both countries were so strong that a bitter internal struggle for power was inevitable.

Today the situation seems considerably improved. While the danger of civil war cannot be said to have disappeared, it no longer appears unavoidable. And while the liberation of the Balkans from German overlordship may bring to the surface stresses and rivalries which had been overlooked or deemed settled, those same officials who were most pessimistic now admit that eventual Balkan peace may come without an intervening period of bloodshed.

Two developments appear to be responsible for this improvement. They are:

1. The impatience of the Greek and Yugoslav peoples with the bickerings of various groups, some of which now recognize that they have lost public favor.

2. Recognition by the exiled Greek and Yugoslav governments and by their Allied advisers, principally British, that the strong left-wing tendencies in these countries can no longer be ignored.

There is ample evidence at hand that the discontent of the average Greek with the squabbling which went on among the 160 known Greek political parties within the country contributed substantially to the recent agreement to set up a wartime government that would be more representative of the country as a whole than the governments which preceded it.

Not so long ago, the Greek Communist Party sent a circular letter to its members frankly admitting that its tactics of non-co-operation with some of the other resistance groups had seriously compromised it in the eyes of the Greek people, had caused a loss in membership and prestige, and that new tactics must be adopted. It was not so long after this that negotiations were opened which resulted in, first, a cessation of hostilities between the two largest Greek guerrilla groups—the ELAS, and the EDES, now called "National Bands" or EAO. Since Communist influence is strong within ELAS, this change of policy is thought to have had much to do with the suspension of guerrilla civil war.

But this leaves unexplained the mutiny in Egypt during April of Greek Army and Navy units whose admitted purpose was to hasten the negotiations between the Greek Government in Exile in Cairo and representatives of the EAM, the civil branch of ELAS. After all, it is asked, why should pro-EAM soldiers and sailors mutiny at the very moment when EAM was drawing closer to the Government.

The explanation in Cairo is that the mutineers were following the EAM-Communist policy of a few months previous and that due to poor communications the Greeks in Egypt hadn't become aware of the changed situation.

A possible explanation of this delay in getting word to the Greeks in Egypt of the changing situation in Greece itself may be traceable to the fact that virtually all communication between Greece and the Allied world outside goes through British channels. Greeks have charged that on some occasions the British delayed the delivery of messages.

One of the most significant facts regarding the new government is the recognition it gives to the power and influence of the Left-Wing movement within Greece. In this it parallels to some extent the growing scope of the Partisan movement of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia.

How much of this growing power of the leftist movements in the Balkans is due to direct or indirect Russian influence and how much is due to the spontaneous action of the people remains to be determined. There can be no doubt that the Russians have lent considerable active aid to the Partisans in Yugoslavia, especially in presenting the Partisan case to the western world. On the other hand, little definite is known regarding the extent of their activities in Greece. Some well-informed observers in the Middle East say Moscow has elected to leave the Greek situation alone.

In the Middle East, as elsewhere, there were official and unofficial observers who dreaded the spread of left-wing tendencies in the Balkans. But it was generally admitted by even the most opposed that the swing to the Left has been steady and strong.

In fact, this swing has been so pronounced in Yugoslavia that some observers believe it may actually contribute to internal peace after that country is freed from the German yoke. If popular support of the Partisans is as widespread as Partisan advocates in the Middle East contend, Yugoslavia may be able to enter this difficult period with a chance to achieve a degree of political stability which wouldn't have been possible if the war had ended a year ago.

Estimates of Partisan strength vary greatly in Cairo and London. While many reliable sources in the Middle East say they represent an overwhelming majority of Yugoslavia's population, equally reliable sources in the British Capital contend their influence is greatly exaggerated.

Whether the Balkan countries make their postwar adjustments peacefully or whether they attempt to settle their difficulties through internal warfare, they are not likely to accept much dictation from the outside, although it must be conceded that the Allies will be in a position to exert some influence at the close of hostilities when the Balkan peoples will be urgently in need of relief and rehabilitation. In any case, if Allied statesmen still entertain the idea that pronunciamentos issued from State Departments or Foreign Offices or from the easy seats of embassies and legations may be sufficient to determine the type of governments established in these countries after the war, they are due for disillusionment.

Anyone who has seen and talked with the men who have emerged from these countries, having put in three or more years fighting the Germans, knows that they are determined to decide their own destinies. The men and women of Greece and Yugoslavia have seen everything they possessed taken from them. All they have left is what they themselves can make of their own lives and their country. And nothing in the world can prevent them from making every effort to do this in the way that seems best to them.

So far it has been impossible to monarchists are in the majority. The opponents of King George II say they have the backing of most of the population within Greece, but some neutral observers who are in close touch with developments inside Greece claim that it is impossible for anyone to know this at the present time and that only a postwar election can determine Greek sympathies.

If a majority of Greeks share this animus against their King, his chances of returning to his throne will be extremely remote.

The Greeks are intensely grateful to the British—not even the recent British suppression of the Greek Army and Navy mutinies has altered that fact. But few Greeks would dream of permitting this gratitude to influence their feelings if the British should elect to force them to accept George II against their will.

Fortunately the Allies are coming to realize this. British support of the move to broaden the base of the present Greek Government in exile, which coincided with British pressure on the Yugoslav Government in exile in favor of the Partisan movement, shows that London is increasingly aware of popular pressures in the Balkans.

Fleeing Germans Leave Weapons Behind

Wide World

Nazi 'Bazooka' Captured in Normandy

This Nazi "Bazooka," loaded but unfired, and bomb, were left behind when the Germans retreated in a great hurry in one sector of Normandy. It was captured by Canadians, one of whom is seen. Similar booty, ready for firing, was taken in other sectors.

Gestapo's Hand Suspected In Fate of German Generals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A special order of the day signed by Adolf Hitler, disclosing the name of another fallen German general, raises to eight the total of top Nazi commanders killed or captured on the Western Front since D-Day.

The announcement, broadcast by the German Radio, told of the "sudden removal from the ranks of his gallantly fighting army" of Col. Gen. Friedrich Dollmann.

The first to fall in action was Gen. Erich Marx, commander of the 84th Army Corps on the Cherbourg Peninsula. Other generals killed in action on the invasion front were: Lieut.-Gen. Richter, commander of the 716 infantry division; Maj.-Gen. Wilhelm Fallay, commander of the 91st Infantry Division; SS Brigadeführer and General in the Waffen SS Fritz Witt, commander of the "Hitler Youth" Armored Division, and Lieut.-Gen. von Hellmich, commander of the 213th Infantry Division.

Two Generals Surrender

Two generals, Maj.-Gen. Carl von Schlieben and Maj.-Gen. Sattler, surrendered at Cherbourg to American troops.

The question is not whether the Germans can afford to lose so many generals, as they certainly can, but whether all the fatalities really occurred in action.

The Nazi record in this respect is none too good. Too much evidence has eben accumulated which shows that Hitler has no use for generals of independent thought.

In two instances, regarding German Army leaders in Normandy, there is good reason to doubt the official communiqués. Colonel-General Dollmann, according to Hitler's announcement, was killed on June 27. Yet the announcement did not come until June 30 and no hint was given as to the cause. It is impossible to assume that it took three days to inform the Supreme Command. It is equally impossible to believe that Hitler would have been slow to stress General Dollmann's "heroic end" if heroism had played a part in it.

Clandestine Reports

Clandestine reports from Germany disclosed that General Dollmann recently voiced grave apprehension about the heavy sacrifices demanded from his troops—sacrifices which he did not consider commensurate to the possible strategic gains.

It also was disclosed that he had run afoul of the generals of the Nazi party formations in the Army—the Waffen SS. They were said to have criticized General Dollmann's campaign plan and to have demanded that an SS general should be appointed commander of the 7th Army, since of the seven tank divisions which formed its bulk four were SS divisions.

It remains to be seen if an SS general will be named to succeed General Dollmann. If so, the suspicion would be strengthened greatly that it was Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, who "removed" him from "his gallantly fighting Army."

The second case is that of General Marx. He was killed in the first days of the Normandy battle. On the surface his case appears less suspicious than that of General Dollmann. But he, too, was known to be opposed to the plan, credited to Hitler, of concentrating all forces in the eastern part of Normandy and leaving the western part, including Cherbourg, to its fate.

A well-informed Underground source reported that General Marx had predicted during a discussion on German counter measures: "If we lose Cherbourg, we are going to lose the war in the West."

General von Arnim Prisoner in U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 1

The Army disclosed that Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim, Nazi commander who was captured in Tunisia, is a prisoner in the United States.

"Colonel General von Arnim passed through Washington recently on his way to prison camp," said the Army announcement.

"General von Arnim, who was captured in the Tunisian campaign, was transferred from a plane to a train in a routine procedure, and talked to no one while in Washington."

The Army did not disclose to which camp the General has been sent.

Radio Council Mapped To Aid School Courses

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The National Association of Broadcasters announced June 29 the radio industry and college groups are planning the establishment of a council on radio journalism to foster standards and install courses in radio journalism in schools and colleges.

The council would function as does an existing council for newspapers and colleges.

Plans were discussed in Chicago recently and Fred J. Siebert of the University of Illinois, President of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, is preparing a report outlining complete details and naming personnel of the council.

Iowa Farmer Convicted In Barn-Building Trial

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 1 (AP)—Lloyd Bannister, farmer, was convicted in Federal Court June 29 on a charge of building a barn without permission of the United States Department of Agriculture War Board. He was fined $400 and costs.

Court officials said the case might be the first of its kind in the United States. Mr. Bannister, the Government charged, went ahead with construction of the barn after being refused a permit by the County U. S. D. A. War Board.

Allied Nations Film War Story For Occupied-Area Showing

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—Films are been made here and others are being made in which each of the Allied Nations tells the story of the war as it has affected itself. These films are to be shown to the peoples of the occupied countries as soon as the attack on Europe renders public utility services and halls available. They are being financed by the Allied Governments in London, it is learned here.

British Minister of Information Brendan Bracken told the House of Commons this week that French-language films already were being sent to France. Similar films in 16 other languages also have been completed, Mr. Bracken said.

Paris will see pictures of the men of the maquis, who resisted the Germans even when they had nothing better than broken boots and wooden sticks. Oslo audiences will see the contribution made to the United Nations' cause by their tankers; adventures of MTB's and stories of commando training will flash across the screens of The Hague and Amsterdam; and the cinemas of Prague will house a seven-reel narrative of the war beginning with the wrecked agreement at Munich.

Several Allied Governments, including the Polish, the French, the Norwegian, and the Dutch, have their own studios, units, and cutting rooms, in or near London, where they produce their own material. Occasionally, however, they get small British companies to do part of their work for them.

Last year 160 documentary films in English and 338 in other languages were made.

These pictures are based upon a realistic appreciation of what has been happening in Europe during the last four years. In one sense, the people of Rotterdam and Paris, who saw the Germans march in triumph into their cities, have a first-hand experience of the actualities of war, denied to the secure homes of Chicago and New York, and altogether more vivid even than what has happened to the bombed citizens of London.

But in another sense, it is pointed out on behalf of the Allied Governments in London, the men and women of the Continent, who have seen the war at first hand, know even less about its true progress and nature than the inhabitants of the sleepiest English village, or the most remote American township. For all over Britain and America the people have been kept fully informed by a free press and a free radio, whilst the Continent can hear only what the Germans allow it to be told.

The Allied Governments are therefore prepared to find that their peoples, acted on, perhaps unconsciously, by years of German propaganda, may have a completely inaccurate appreciation of recent European history; and it is this they intend to rectify by means of the films they are now producing in readiness for the day when British, American, and other Allied forces expand their hold on the areas across the narrow seas.

It is, however, in some quarters felt to be regrettable that the films made by the various Governments are designed for their own nationals only. The people of Prague, for example, will see what the Czechs have done, but they will see and hear nothing of the achievements of the Poles, the Norwegians, the Belgians, and the French. The Inter-Allied Information Office is endeavoring to offset this defect by making arrangements for the mutual interchange of films between the different Continental nations after the war.

Wallace Greets B-29 Crews

A SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, June 30. Delayed. (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace got acquainted last night with the officers and men whose job it is to smash Japanese industry with B-29's. He told them their work would "greatly shorten the war."

"I know you want to go home," the Vice-President said. "We want you to come home. That's why your work here is so important.

"Some American has said that the Americans are fighting for the right to throw pop bottles at the umpire in Brooklyn. That's one way of looking at it. We're fighting for our way of life.

"That doesn't mean we are trying to make the rest of the world like America—plumbing isn't everything. But we can hope that the rest of the world will come to like many of our ways and adopt them."

Mr. Wallace was the guest here of Col. C. E. Duncan. The Vice-President made himself immediately at home yesterday by stripping to shorts and tennis shoes and playing three fast games of volleyball before eating with the soldiers.

Toronto Sees Military Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The new life jacket only recently in use by the Royal Canadian Navy was one of the highlights of a recent display here of equipment of the Navy, Army, and Air Force.

This jacket, warm, waterproof, buoyant, does not get sodden, and can support three men. It is made of laminated, mildew-proofed sheeting with a layer of plastic. It has an orange knitted skull cap, with a winking attached, operating by means of a battery in the pocket, and can wink continuously for 36 hours.

The Air Force featured a new type of ophthalmic camera which flashes a light equivalent to 2,000,000 watts.

There was also an electrically heated food box which now enables air crew members on coastal command to have hot meals for 12 to 18 hours, even if the temperatures hover around zero. One or two of the larger types of flying boats carry small galleys where food may be cooked, but in most airplanes there is not enough room. This giant thermos supplied the answer.

Only 30,000 New Autos Left for Civilian Needs

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP) — The chances of getting a new car took a decided drop today with disclosure by the Office of Price Administration that only 30,000 remain to meet all requirements until automobile production can be resumed. In normal times, the 30,000 cars would take care of three days' buyer demand.

The agency also has removed inner tubes from the rationing list and directed a slight increase in the number of new tires for July and August.

British Ask War Limit On Information Ministry

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—The House of Commons debate this week on the British Ministry of Information served to justify its existence as a wartime organization, but simultaneously to indicate a strong desire in Parliament that Government control of public liberty of expression should not exist a moment longer than the exigencies of war demanded.

Mr. Brendan Bracken was speaking not only for his Ministry of Information, but also for the BBC and secret activities like the Political Warfare Executive, for which he is mainly responsible. His account of his stewardship was well received by the House, particularly because he had something inspiring to say and said it inspiringly.

It is now nearly three years since Mr. Bracken took over the job in which his predecessors, either because of lack of personal qualifications or Britain's position in the war, had failed rather miserably. Parliament therefore is all the more inclined to be favorable to a Minister who could report progress since his last statement two years ago.

Educative Work

Dealing with the home sphere Mr. Bracken showed how in both publications and films, the Ministry had succeeded in keeping the public fully informed regarding developments as well as doing educative work. He also stressed the fact that both in publishing and film-making, the Ministry's achievements hadn't been in competition with private enterprise, but rather through closest co-operation.

Foreign activities of the ministry, Mr. Bracken pointed out, were aimed not at distributing "red-hot" news of the war, but at giving the British background.

Dealing specifically with the United States, Mr. Bracken accepted the position that the American radio, press, and public were allergic to crude foreign propaganda and he therefore rejected many propagandist suggestions for high press-salesmanship.

The British Information Service in the United States was in his opinion rightly more a reference office than propaganda machine and was doing most useful work. He maintained that "American journalists in London were able to present a picture of British life and conditions more effectively than British propagandists in America." And Mr. Bracken was content to leave it at that.

Good Start at Moscow

Conditions for the Ministry's work in the Soviet Union were quite different from those in the United States, he said, and he felt that the Ministry staff in Moscow had made a good beginning toward removing prejudices generations old. Mr. Bracken also paid tribute to the BBC, whose news service is "regarded as the most reliable in the world."

The European service of the BBC transmitted 179 programs in 24 languages every 24 hours, and supplied "underground" movements with information.

Another activity increasing in importance was that of production of leaflets which are droped over enemy territory by Allied air forces. These are now dropped at the rate of 73,500,000 leaflets monthly.

Mr. Bracken also mentioned an activity which even many politicians must have forgotten, namely organization of hospitality [through great voluntary societies throughout the country] for the first arrivals of American troops in this country.

Panorama of British

He concluded: "Those who had honestly devoted their energies and talents to the task of illuminating by all modern devices of publicity, the majestic panorama of British at war, British at home, and British overseas had no reason to be anything but proud of their own work and service."

This seemed also the opinion of speakers in the debate that followed. They were all much more concerned about the future of Government propaganda organizations after the war.

Most of the speakers assumed that since the Ministry of Information was synonymous with propaganda, and therefore with censorship, the Ministry should disappear as quickly as possible after the war's end. Otherwise liberty of expression for which generations of Britishers had fought would be lost.

The Minister appears to be among those who favor closing down this Ministry after the war. He wound up the debate with a remark that its future was a matter for the Cabinet to decide, though the staff were going to have something to say about their future.

Cultural Side Stressed

At the same time it is clear that some of the Ministry's activities, especially overseas, should continue. On the cultural side these probably will be transferred to the British Council. Others presumably go to the foreign office.

In fact the foreign office of the future probably will have three large departments to be concerned with, first, diplomatic or political duties; second, commercial intelligence and organization [work now being done by the Ministry of Economic Warfare] and, third, public relations in foreign countries.

The debate therefore, according to one press comment today, served the valuable purpose of showing that "the Ministry had a useful present and no future whatsoever."

Barton to Reverse 1923 Flag Rite

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton, Commander of the Fourth Infantry Division which helped take Cherbourg, is going back to Germany in this war to re-hoist the Stars and Stripes he hauled down as commander of the last United States troops to leave the Reich after World War I.

The Colorado-born professional soldier has under his command the same two infantry companies which he led out of Germany on Jan. 23, 1923.

General Barton, a Major back in 1923, recalled the flag-lowering ceremony as he prepared to jump the channel on D-Day eve.

"I hope to parade the same two companies and plant the same flag over fortress Ehrenbreitstein just across the Moselle from Coblenz," he said. "That flag has rested in the Secretary of War's office since the last war. I hope we can borrow it for the occasion."

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British Growl at Official Veil On Damage by 'Buzzbombs'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, July 1—The imperturbable people of southern England are taking the German flying bombs calmly, but are beginning to grumble against their own Government's policy of withholding information.

The attitude taken is that the Government is being more susceptible to the morale factor involved in the robot assault than the public itself. It is agreed on all sides that where the bombs hit cannot be published. It also is agreed unanimously that German claims for the new terror weapon are preposterous and fantastic. But now a strong public demand is finding expression in the House of Commons and the newspapers that more information be told.

There is a disposition to criticize the Government for going too far in secrecy and a rather scornful wonder why the simple truth and the falsity of the German claims are not allowed to speak for themselves rather than the airy attitude of unconcern adopted by the censorship officials.

Casualty Figures Sought

Questioners this week pressed the issue whether weekly figures of casualties in southern England should be published and the Government said it still was considering the matter. The Government said it was not prepared to relax censorship of the localities where the most bombs are falling.

The questioners argued that morale is lowered more by lack of information than by bombs. Government spokesmen made the inconclusive reply that the matter still is being considered.

Three popular dailies all criticized the Government yesterday. The Daily Mail called it a "wrong decision," and called for "the truth, the whole truth."

Lack of Facts Decried

The Daily Express pointed out that the common man is going about his everyday business as usual and mostly grumbles "concerning the lack of facts. This value phrase, southern England, must soon have served its turn," the paper said. "Much of southern England has never heard or seen a flying bomb and the Germans know it."

The News Chronicle took the same line, pointing to the courageous calmness of the man in the street and adding, "Rumor is not a good morale raiser, and for the past fortnight rumor has been almost our only guide.

It is observed that the Germans apparently are sending most of the bombs over during three intervals—in the morning hours when persons go to work, around the lunch hour and late at night. Obviously, this is an attempt to produce absenteeism and to keep persons awake late.

Hope that the "buzzbomb" would be a decisive weapon seems already to have been abandoned in favor of nuisance tactics, although the robot's propaganda value among the German masses remains.

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Fall of Minsk Impends as German Lines Crumble

Continued from Page 1

from the northwest, and that the roar of battle is echoing through the city's outskirts.

Storm troopers and the Gestapo were reported trying to bring some kind of order out of the battered Nazi legions defending the capital of White Russia, now Hitler's most important bastion on his eastern front.

Three Soviet armies converged rapidly upon Minsk from the northeast, east, and southeast. Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third Army streamed through the thick forests northeast of the city over numerous bridges now stretched across the Berezina River.

The Army paper Red Star disclosed that the main crossing was made over a bridge which guerrillas held in a pitched battle until Red Army troops arrived.

The Red Star dispatch said Soviet cavalry moved through the forests north of Minsk and outflanked the city from the northwest.

Correspondents reported hundreds of demoralized Germans surrendering before they reached the city.

The Red Army was represented as having some difficulty in moving up for a direct blow upon Minsk because of the large number of captives crowding the roads.

Borisov Falling Street by Street

Of fighting in the city of Borisov, main railway center northeast of Minsk and the Nazis' biggest defense point before the city, Red Star Correspondent Yakof Miletzky said "one street after another is being captured."

Minsk looked hopeless, and to its distant north on the Dvina, Gen. Ivan Bagramian began his drive for the Baltic republics, reaching positions at Disna only 26 miles from Latvia and 54 miles from Lithuania.

Polotsk apepared hopelessly outflanked.

To the south of Minsk, Marshal K. K. Roskossovsky, in addition to pushing up the Bobruisk-Minsk railway and highway, continued to punch directly westward toward Baranowicze, capturing an area about 60 miles away just north of the Pripet Marshes.

The capture of Slutsk just north of the marshes on the broad highway between the Soviet Union and Warsaw gave the Russians an excellent base for a three-phased operation. They can keep straight ahead westward for Baranowicze, turn north and cut the Minsk-Warsaw railway, or go southwestward upon Pinsk.

With a skyful of Stormoviks (dive bombers) battering the German tanks, and fighters—many of them American planes—strafing the Nazis as well as bombing communications lines, Marshal Rokossovsky has a green light ahead and is taking full advantage of his opportunity.

Moscow announced on June 30 the killing of 80,000 Germans on two White Russian fronts, bringing to 132,000 the number announced since June 23.

Normandy:

British Hold Firm On Odon Salient

The British Second Army stood firm on its Odon River salient in the battle for Caen July 1, having repulsed heavy attacks by elements of seven Paner divisions.

Thirty more German tanks were reduced to shattered hulks of steel, bringing the total destroyed by the British alone since D-Day to 142 and the total destroyed or disabled to 322.

If the German armored units which Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has thrown into the fight were up to strength, they would represent about 2,000 tanks and self-propelled guns. Some of the units have been brought from Russia.

American forces, in local attacks in the central sector of the beachhead, drove to within 2½ miles of St. Lo, reaching the villages of La Forge, on the main highway to Isigny and Le Carillon, due north of the city.

Indications were seen that Marshal Rommel himself had taken personal command of the beachhead front, particularly after the passing of Col. Gen. Friedrich Dollmann, Commander of the German Seventh Army, which Berlin announced June 30.

Thus far British pressure in the Odon River salient was so great that Marshal Rommel had been unable to mount one large-scale counterattack, but had been committing his divisions in local attacks quickly as they reach the scene of action.

Marshal Rommel still had a sizable reserve of tanks which he has not used in the battle—but which he could use any moment.

"Allied troops are strengthening their positions on both banks of the Odon River," said Allied Communiqué No. 51. "All enemy attempts to break through were frustrated in the Caen-Evrecy sector. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front."

A check of the battlefield disclosed that the Germans suffered heavy casualties in their violent counterattack to the River Odon recently. This attack was repelled in four hours of bitter fighting by a British division which never had been in action before.

Marshal Rommel attacked "viciously" three times at the salient across the Odon on June 30, Supreme Allied Headquarters said, but was unable to disrupt reorganization of his striking forces by Lieut. Gen. Miles Christopher Dempsey, Commander of the British Second Army.

The grim determination of the German High Command to block the Allied advances was seen in the fact that despite their serious defeats on the Russian Front, they have been withdrawing divisions from the eastern front and sending them to France.

General Dempsey announced at the front that his men had captured German prisoners who only recently had arrived from the fighting in Russia.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Planes Back Attack in France

RAF heavy bombers, maintaining a steady campaign aimed at strangling the Nazis' channels of reinforcement for the Normandy front, bombed rail centers at Vierzon, 48 miles south of Orleans, on the night of June 30-July 1 in the Allies' fifth heavy bomber operation in 24 hours.

At the same time, British Mosquitoes kept up the Allied air pressure on Germany itself by attacking a synthetic-oil plant near Homberg on the Rhine. One Mosquito failed to return. The five heavy-bomber operations cost 16 planes.

RAF heavy bombers struck twice at the Germans' flying-bomb-launching ramps in northern France on June 30 and American Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed at five enemy air fields in France and Belgium before a force of more than 250 big British Lancasters and Halifaxes turned from strategic to tactical work shortly after supper time June 30.

In that unusual operation, the RAF heavy bombers, escorted by Spitfires, dumped over 1,100 tons of explosives on German armor and troop concentrations near Villers Bocage. The big planes descended below 4,000 feet to deliver that blow in support of the Allied ground troops in Normandy.

Florence Declared Open City by Hitler

By Reuter

London, July 1

Hitler has declared Florence an open city so that "irreplacable treasures" may be preserved, the German Radio said today.

The brief announcement said: "The Führer has declared Florence an open city so that the irreplacable treasures of the city may be preserved."

Robot Bombs:

Southern England Hit Intermittently

German flying bombs crashed intermittently into southern England on July 1 and it was believed likely that Prime Minister Winston Churchill might make a brief statement to the House of Commons soon on this new form of German attack.

It was felt, however, that Mr. Churchill would not give very full details on the districts where the missiles have been hitting, the extent of damage they are doing, or the methods used to combat them.

On June 30, the Prime Minister toured antiaircraft sites watching the battle against the winged bombs.

The number of robot planes coming over increased after dawn and the Air Ministry announced additional casualties and damage.

Denmark:

Fighting Reported In Capital's Streets

The Free Danish Press service reported in a Stockholm dispatch that German troops took possession of the Copenhagen Town Hall, National Bank, Central Station and other official buildings as a general strike continued.

Travelers arriving in Sweden June 30 declared Danes and Germans were fighting in the streets of Copenhagen with rifles and machine guns. They said thousands of Danes were leaving the city.

The Danish Radio left the air at 8:40 p. m. June 30.

Italy:

Fifth Army Beats Off Tank Counterattack

Fifth Army infantry beat off German tank counterattacks in the outskirts of Cecina on June 30 and continued the drive along the Italian west coast in the direction of Livorno (Leghorn) and Pisa, while the French gained another mile on the road to Siena, 31 miles below Florence, Allied Headquarters in Rome said.

In the Adriatic sector, the enemy has withdrawn from the Chienti River and the Eighth Army has crossed the stream in several places. The Germans were falling back to the Musone River, only 10 miles south of the big port city of Ancona.

Around Cecina, where the enemy had broken contact previously and started to flee, close pursuit by the Fifth Army caused the Germans to attempt a counterattack the night of June 30-July 1. This was repulsed, and the doughboys moved into the southern outskirts of the town, while others pushed across the Cecina River, some three miles northeast of the town, and drove on northward.

By late afternoon, the Americans were in contact with the enemy on the south bank of the Cecina River on the coast, meeting mortar and small-arms fire. The important port of Livorno was 17 miles ahead.

Headquarters of Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring credited the Allied offensive in Italy with being "launched and conducted with absolute co-ordination," conceded that Allied troops moved through mountains considered impassible, and that the performance of Allied tanks and vehicles was "astoundingly good."

This evaluation was contained in a German official document captured by the Fifth Army.

It said the first attacks followed an artillery barrage "of unprecedented intensity" which "reached as far as our own artillery."

Saipan Islands:

U. S. Casualties High In Fierce Struggle

Japan's intention to abandon its tactics of withdrawing from island bases with only minor resistance is demonstrated in the disclosure by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander in Chief, that 9,752 American troops have become casualties of war as a result of the enemy stand on Saipan.

And less than half of that 72-square-mile island in the western Pacific Mariannas group is in American hands. Fighting—hard fighting—continues through the sugar-cane fields and along the rolling hills of Saipan. Roughly the American front line now divides the island in half at the town of Garapan, administrative center. Street fighting has been seen there as the Japanese battle bitterly to stay the American advance.

It is to the north that some even harder fighting may come than that already encountered by the 1,475 men who have been killed, 7,400 wounded, and 878 missing in the battle for the island.

The Japanese have held Saipan for many years. In that time, they have prepared emplacements and defense positions that will be hard to take. In many places they are using caves in the hills as points from which to oppose the advance.

They can be expected to fight to the last. To lose the island—as they ultimately will—opens the Philippines, and, more important, the Japanese homeland to attack by bombers based in the Mariannas.

Associated Press

Allied Net Closing on Caen

Black arrows locate drives around Caen, with outline arrows indicating how the French city is threatened with encirclement.

Far East:

Chinese Still Hold Encircled Hengyang

The vital rail junction of Hengyang is encircled by three Japanese divisions but still is in Chinese hands, a Chinese Army spokesman said in a press conference in Chungking, and he reinterated charges that the enemy was using poison gas against the defenders of the city, loss of which would remove the last major Chinese position along the entire length of the Canton-Hankow railway.

The Tokyo Radio broadcast a dispatch of Domei, Japanese agency, dated June 29 "in the suburbs of Hengyang," telling of the fall of the American air base in the area on June 24. This was admitted in a communiqué of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters.

Another Tokyo radiocast said the City of Hengyang was in flames since June 26, and that reduction of the junction had reached a climax with fighting in the streets.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng said that captured field orders showed that a Japanese column which tried to by-pass Hengyang on the east had as its objective the railway town of Leiyang, about 35 miles southsoutheast of Hengyang. He said this column was halted north of Anjen, 38 miles east-southeast of Hengyang.

A Reuter dispatch from Chungking said direct land communication between India and China is expected to be reopened shortly.

Chinese forces on the Myitkyina front in north Burma and the Salween fronts just over the China border are now only 64 miles apart with the capture of Mienching in the southern sector of the Myitkyina front.

General Stilwell's headquarters announced that American Liberators on a sea sweep the nights of June 29-30 bombed the docks and harbor of Takao, important Japanese shipping center on the southwestern point of Formosa.

Sinkings:

Freighter Torpedoed In Caribbean Water

Survivors reached San Juan, Puerto Rico, recently from what was believed to be the first ship torpedoed in the Caribbean in 14 months. Two men are known to have been killed and 23 are missing of the 47 aboard the small Panamanian freighter. The survivors arrived in port as Allied troops were in the first stages of the Normandy invasion.

Navy officers refused to state positively that the sinking was caused by an enemy submarine, but the survivors were convinced that a U-boat was responsible, although none of them claimed to have seen it.

Meanwhile, the former Grace liner Santa Elena was lost in an attack by Nazi torpedo planes while it carried troops in the Mediterranean, the War Shipping Administration disclosed.

Norse Prince Named Commander in Chief

By the Associated Press

London, July 1

The Norwegian Government in a royal regulation today made Crown Prince Olaf commander in chief of Norwegian Forces for Liberation, with Gen. Wilhelm Hansteen second in command.

General Hansteen has been commander of all Norwegian land, air, and sea forces.

German Weakness in Tanks And Artillery Aid Allies

Continued from Page 1

front. The announcement was made at a time when Stockholm dispatches were announcing that German reserves were being sent to try to halt the Minsk debacle.

The rapid Russian advance is eating up German "space reserves." The German Command had previously stated that military reinforcements would not be sent to Russia.

'Space Reserves' Cut

From German sources is coming the clearest proof of deepening and armor on the Normandy front gloom. Allied strength in artillery is now admitted.

Germany is fighting a three-front war, while a fourth "under cover front" is bringing revolts in all occupied countries. The Copenhagen general strike and the Henriot assassination emphasize this. And the Flying Bomb is now seen as unable to alter the course of the war.

All in all, it has been a bad week for Germany.

Japanese Hunt Allied Bases

Continued from Page 1

nese resistance means much to the eventual success of the Central Pacific offensive.

The advent of superbombers on the Pacific war scene and the use of remote airfields in China for attacks on Japan are regarded as not diminishing in any way the need for bases on the China coast as soon as possible.

It is pointed out in this connection that the B-29's can carry heavy bomb loads long distances, but can carry much heavier loads shorter distances.

The sooner their operational distances can be decreased and the route of supply shortened the sooner can the Superfortresses be used with maximum effect against Japan.

Officers here from top ranks on down express full confidence in the ability of Allied forces to keep going regardless of European events.

It would, of course, make a great deal of difference if all power now concentrated against the Germans was added to the already crushing weight of United States forces in the Pacific, but all Allied naval leaders need is a reasonable share of ships, men, and equipment to keep the Central Pacific offensive rolling on to China.

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Reich Training Age Lowered; Youthful Prisoners Captured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—The capture of many youthful German prisoners in Normandy, Italy, and on the Russian front increases interest in reports from Germany that German boys are being early prepared for the front.

Thus according to a statement by the Reich youth leader, Arthur Axmann, Hitler Youth boys must now "voluntarily" join preliminary training camps.

This is not a new measure, but a considerable intensification in the fifth year of war of the method of getting soldiers at an early age which has been continuing for the past two years.

The courses cover a period of three weeks and are devoted to military drill, physical exercise, and shooting practice.

At the end of the course successful trainees are awarded special war-training certificates ensuring speedy promotion when they later join the armed forces.

Special premilitary training camps for recruits for the Luftwaffe, Navy, and Waffen SS (Black shirt guards within the Army) as well as special camps for motorized and signal troops have been established. The number of these camps has been greatly increased.

When the campaign began in 1942 there were 130 camps; there are nearly 300 today. By the end of 1943 more than 500,000 boys had passed through them.

Russian Prisoners

LONDON, July 1 (ONA)—Soviet Government representatives in England are taking a great interest in the Russians who were captured in Normandy as German soldiers and brought over to Britain.

The number of these captured Russians in German uniforms is not large, but it is believed it will grow as the Allied armies advance inside the Continent.

There are believed to be three categories of Russians among the prisoners. First are those who belonged to the Red Army and were taken prisoner by the Germans, joining the Wehrmacht in the hope of being able to surrender to the Allies at the first opportunity. Most of these may be repatriated at an early date and are eagerly awaiting a chance to resume the fight against the invaders of their country.

In the second group are those Russians who had lived abroad since the revolution and were conscripted into the German Army. Genuine patriots, many surrendered to the Allies at the first opportunity and are described as eager to join the Red Army. The anti-Nazi activities of many of the Russians in this category were recently praised by French "resistance" leaders. Many will be welcomed back to Russia, it is believed.

The third category consists of men who "burned their bridges behind them." They are either counterrevolutionaries who co-operated with the Nazis against Russia or former Red Army men who elected to join the Quisling army organized by Gen. Andrei A. Vlassoff or other anti-Soviet organizations. They generally fought stubbornly against the Allies because, as one writer put it, the "battlefield had become their only home." These men will likely be treated as prisoners of war until hostilities end, when their fate will undoubtedly present a complicated problem.

'Secret Treaty' Ruse

LONDON, July 1 (ONA)—German Army officers in France are trying to stimulate their Russian prisoners of war to fight the Allied invasion by telling them that a secret treaty of collaboration and friendship has been signed between Russia and Germany, it has been learned from a French source.

Some of the captive Russians, persuaded by threats or otherwise to wear the Nazi uniform, are paid the extraordinary salary of 100 francs a day plus food, the French source said. In spite of these measures, however, the problem of keeping Russian prisoners in line and working for the Wehrmacht is becoming increasingly difficult for the Nazi officers as the Russian Army moves westward.

Emphasizing the German manpower shortage, a great increase in foreign elements among the German garrisons in France has been noticed since the invasion. In one town eight nationalities were counted, including a group of 18 Chinese. The majority, however, are Poles, Russians, and Croats, whose exact jobs—whether at the front line or maintaining order behind the lines—are yet unknown.

Nationality Data

London, July 1 (CBS)—A decree recently published in the official paper of the German Army orders "Russians, Czechs, Poles, Croats, and other foreigners forced to serve in the German Army, to hand back to the authorities all documents proving their nationality," the British Radio reported, quoting the Polish Telegraph Agency.

"These are new methods to prevent the foreigners from deserting and passing over to the Allies, by making it impossible for them to prove their nationality," the broadcast said.

Nazis Risk Disaster in East To Stem Anglo-U. S. Tide

Continued from Page 1

would become available to back up the invasion front.

It became almost axiomatic that the Germans would abandon not only Italy, but perhaps Southern France in their efforts to keep pace with the Anglo-American build up in Normandy.

Yet the salient fact remained. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had put forces ashore in Normandy without benefit of a port so much faster than the Germans could have anticipated that up through the end of this week they were still strained to the utmost just to keep pace. There was no indication that they were building up any force behind the front big enough to mount a real counterattack. What should have been held back for such an attack was being required in the line as fast as it came into the battle area.

And this was accomplished in spite of very bad weather in the English Channel which for five days brought beachhead reinforcing of the Allied front almost to a standstill.

In spite of this and other obstacles, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery opened the battle on his left flank even before Cherbourg had fallen, much less been reopened as a port. What had been the covering force for the attack on Cherbourg became the spearhead of the new drive to break out of the Normandy Peninsula and push into France proper.

The effort precipitated probably the greatest tank battle of the war. Five German panzer divisions were committed, which meant a thousand tanks on the German side. Undoubtedly even more British tanks engaged them in a battle already five days old, the end of which is not even in sight. The invasion was doing what is was intended to do. It was sucking the cream of the German Army into this mounting battle of the West, draining it on every other front, including the Russian.

Opportunity for Soviet

This was the opportunity which had been devised for the Russians. Some skeptics had doubted that the Russians would take advantage of it. It is highly plausible that the Germans deluded themselves with the same belief—the belief that the Russians would make a token effort in the East, but never would throw their whole weight into a serious effort to end the war this summer in a complete, crushing defeat of Germany.

It is difficult to explain the weakness of the German front from the Pripet Marshes to Nevel without some such psychological factor in the scales. There are strong military reasons. The Russian winter offensive exposed both the Romanian and the Galician oil fields to attack. The Germans had to allocate strong forces to avert these threats. Political considerations obviously still hang heavily around the neck of the German General Staff. This was proven by the amazing spectacle of German reinforcements arriving in Finland at the very moment that the Zhlobin-Vitebsk line was being overrun.

Yet would the Germans have left Zhlobin and Vitebsk as weakly held as events have proven them, or would they have commited even a token force to Finland, or hung on to their whole Baltic flank, or maintained their armies of occupation in Norway and Greece, or sent reserves to Normandy from at least inside Germany, if not actually from the Russian front, unless they had underestimated the seriousness of Russia's determination to strike with everything possible on the main front in Russia?

Nazis Appear Fooled

The more one analyzes these events the more likely it seems that Berlin still labored under a delusion that Russia's alliance with Britain and America contained in it the same fundamental distrust and the same fundamental fraud which marked Germany's own earlier relations with Russia.

But whatever the reason, the fact remained that as this week closes the plans which we read into the actions of the German Command are failing visibly on every front. They are unable to mount a counterattack in the West and unable to hold in the East. If this pattern is maintained long enough, the outcome can only be a complete exhaustion of the whole German military machine.

OPA Halts Rationing Of Tire Inner Tubes

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has ordered the removal from rationing of all tire inner tubes, effective July 1.

It also announced that a total of 3,900,000 new passenger-car tires have been allocated for rationing in July and August, an increase of 500,000 tires in both months over the June quota.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Exchequer Aesthetics

By Harold Hobson

London

So far as it is aware, there are at present 238 "partly educational" dramas in the English language; and some of them were written by Americans, according to pronunciamento issued by the Board of Customs and Excise. Probably nowhere but in England would be determination of what constitutes a cultural play be left to an organization which settles how much tax is to be paid on a pair of silk stockings imported into Dover. Nor would the Board of Customs and Excise even in Britain be saddled with this duty, were it not for a clause in an Act of Parliament of 1916 which was intended to refer only to the Zoo.

The Act put on entertainments the burden of paying taxes. But in order to safeguard the Zoo from doing this, exemption was granted to certain "partly educational" exhibitions. This did not, however, apply to the theater. But in 1942 John Gielgud was contemplating a London production of "Macbeth," and it struck him that, according to some standards of judgment, Shakespeare might be held to be as educational as a python, or even a penguin. This novel attitude was reported to the Board of Customs and Excise, whose duty it is to levy these taxes, and ultimately it prevailed. Mr. Gielgud was allowed to play "Macbeth" without paying tax.

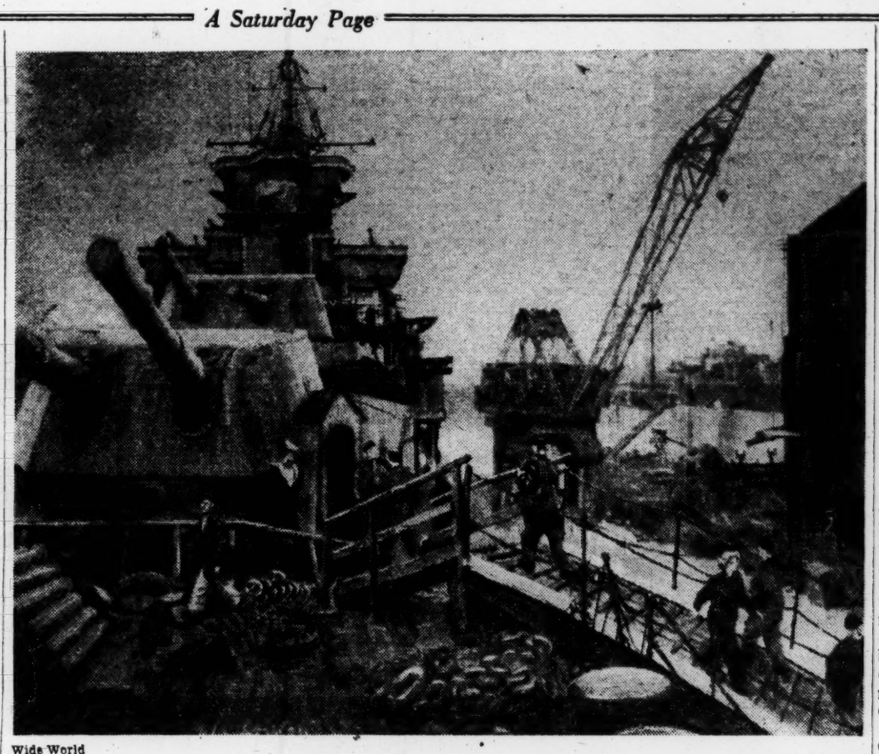
But a condition was imposed. If no tax was paid, not only must the play be "partly educational," but the production must be non-profit seeking. If these two conditions were satisfied, glorious prospects of functioning without benefiting the Exchequer opened up before the theater. Between 1942 and today nearly 50 theatrical presentations have applied to the Customs and Excise for exemption from entertainment tax. On 238 occasions the exemption has been granted.

In these matters, Shakespeare leads the dramatic field. All his plays have been exempted. George Bernard Shaw comes second with a score of 17. Oddly enough, these do not include either "Saint Joan" or "The Apple Cart." Questioned closely seemed a trifle uneasy. It might be, it suggested, that no application for exemption had been received.

On the other hand, Charles Morgan's play about "singleness of mind," which he called "The Flashing Stream," has successfully passed such cultural tests as the Aesthetes' Department of the Customs and Excise sees fit to impose. A similar triumph has been scored by J. B. Priestley with "Eden End," and by Emlyn Williams with "The Corn Is Green." Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" has been deemed an educational play. So, in fact, has "Charley's Aunt."

The Customs and Excise puts up a pretty stiff defense. Two hundred and sixteen plays have failed to deprive it of its perquisites. Barrie is amongst those who have assailed its citadels in vain. "A Kiss for Cinderella" has been rejected. So has Mr. O'Neill's "Anna Christie." Mr. Priestley's "Dangerous Corner" has been routed. Mr. Williams' "A Murder Has Been Arranged" has been defeated. Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" has been turned down. So the tale goes on.

Some of these rejections are a little surprising. But the Board is not embarrassed by them. When the suggestion is made that some of these applications may have been refused because the production was not nonprofit seeking, it sternly repudiates the idea. These 216 plays, it categorically asserts over the telephone, have been rejected because they definitely are not "partly educational."



Wide World

'Refitting in Dry Dock—The Forecastle Sentry.'

Painting by John Worsley, an example of the British War Art produced during the present conflict.

Mexican Satire on Tourists

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

The Federal Theater Project in its rollicking farce at the Fabregas Theater, "Mansion para Turistas," has achieved its initial purpose of discovering Mexican native dramatic writers; this play is written by Sra. Margarita Urueta de Villaseñor, wife of the director of Banco de Mexico. The persons of the play are portrayed with a deep sympathy for human foibles, and since they are of different nationalities, we enjoy human nature, regardless of race and clime.

The opening scene introduces us to a guesthouse presided over by a lady of Don Porfirio's time who, now in reduced circumstances, has to take in boarders. It is a motley crowd of tourists that we discover. Three young men furnish the rougher elements of the comedy; a retired diva breezes in and as foil to her there comes an ascetic type of femininity, hard, critical of everything, disillusioned, disappointed in love.

These people are not long in divulging their more or less lurid pasts; for what is more natural than for tourists to talk about themselves? Indeed the whole drama presents an air of authenticity, from the setting in a home of the aristocratic past to the picnic at the Pyramids of Teotihuacan, where the tourists have gone for a day's outing, wearing their strange clothes and taking along their cameras. It only needed the stage device of a Mexican earthquake to make the picture complete, with door swinging and chandelier swaying.

So the comedy ends. "Mansion para Turistas" furnished delightful entertainment, what with brilliance of dialogue and excellence of acting. Clementina Otero impersonates with skill and conviction the ascetic and disillusioned señorita; Prudencia Grifell gives a capital characterization of the opera star; while Maria Arcos graciously presides over her home, as transformed into a boarding-house.

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Opera at the Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

To inaugurate its second week, the summer season at the Lewisohn Stadium turned to opera. Verdi's inescapable "Aïda" was chosen to begin what was described as an "opera festival" and it had two performances. Later, opportunity was provided to consider the unhappy outcome of Violetta's romance in the same composer's "La Traviata." By present-day standards, the casts were illustrious, the singers of the leading roles being artists who have sung in many performances at the Metropolitan.

The conductor was Alexander Smallens, who returned to the Stadium after a long engagement with Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." Like the singers, the stage manager, Désiré Defrère, came from the Metropolitan. There was scenery, and a considerable number of choristers, supers and ballet dancers had to be herded on and off the stage. That this was accomplished successfully, in spite of the absence of the usual wing space, was a compliment to the direction.

Mr. Smallens and the orchestra were on the field directly in front of the platform. The instrumentalists were mostly members of the Philharmonic-Symphony and their ensemble was smooth. On the stage, the principals went about their business confidently and with an assured routine. There was relatively little of the kind of forcing that mars the vocal efforts of many outdoors principals and the parts were well sung. It may be questioned whether there has been a better open-air production of "Aïda" in this country than last Monday night's.

* * *

Whether opera remains the same thing, heard under these circumstances, that it is in an opera house, is another matter. But it may be believed that if Verdi had undertaken to provide an opera especially for an outdoors performance, it would have been one like "Aïda," with broad, easily recognized melodies, stage crowds and the elements of spectacle. An outdoor stage could be constructed on which theatrical pageantry could be much more easily presented, no doubt, than it is at the Stadium, but the resourcefulness of those upon whom the problem of converting an orchestra's shell into a stage for a half-dozen different settings met the requirements satisfactorily.

At the beginning of Monday night's performance, excessive amplification was disturbing to those who were seated at tables near the stage. The big voices of the Metropolitan singers were a blur of confused resonance. But as the performance progressed, this magnifying of tones of the principals was turned down almost to the vanishing point. Included among those on the stage were several vocalists with the most robust equipment now enrolled at the opera house and the less their voices were magnified the better they sounded.

Zinka Milanov, the Aïda, was heard clearly throughout. Her delivery of "Ritorna vincitor" and "O Patria mia" was poised and expressive, with her higher notes especially full-bodied and musical. Her tones were rivalled by the warm and vibrant voice of Bruna Castagna, who sang Amneris. In the first scene of the second act, the music which Verdi wrote with prodigal hand for soprano and contralto was sung with like prodigality.

* * *

Kurt Baum was Radames and, though his voice was rather light for the role and the place, he had ringing high notes for the Nile Scene and was elsewhere lyrically persuasive. Only in "Celeste Aïda" at the outset, where the amplification was at its worst, was there a tendency to flat. Alexander Sved as Amonasro was less given to forcing than he has sometimes been at the Metropolitan and his big voice carried sonorously. Nicola Moscona was resonantly effective as Ramfis. Marie Phillipps sang the unseen Priestess, Louis D'Angelo was the King and Luigi di Cesare cared for the Messenger.

Sir Thomas Beecham completed his week of conducting with a program on Sunday night at which Lady Beecham (Betty Humby) was soloist in the Saint-Saëns G Minor Piano Concerto. Artur Rubinstein appeared at the concert of the preceding Thursday, playing the solo part of the Rachmaninov Second Concerto. This concert attracted an audience of 16,000, only a few hundred less than the attendance when Sir Thomas opened the season.

Edinburgh Exhibitions

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

The U. S. Armed Forces Arts and Crafts Exhibition held here attracted an attendance of 21,000 in the first four days. Visitors filled out voting slips for their first three choices. Business men, art students, housewives—young and old. First choice went to a brilliant panel of sketches in water color called "Auld Reekie," by Pvt. Arthur Allis.

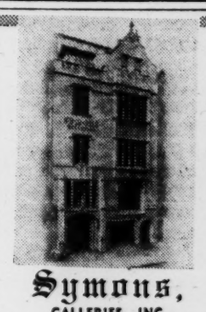
Private Allis in civil life was an electric sign designer, and his sketches were made in leisure hours in the Scottish capital during tours of Old Edinburgh. He has been awarded a U. S. Government Bond by the American Red Cross.

Many of the exhibitors gave pictures of home; others, portraits of celebrated men. The crafts are specially attractive. Some rings by a dental mechanic would adorn any exhibition.

Across the street, the Scottish National Galleries, is a show of Chinese art, breath-taking in its beauty. Supported by the British Council, the Chinese Government shows the world the discrimination of the Chinese, which has not yet been rivalled by the modern potter or artist. Time was no object to the Chinese artist, who even prepared clay for his grandchildren. The exhibition is an educational joy.

A show laid out in the Edinburgh School of Art called "Design in Daily Life," organized by C. E. M. A. and by the British Institute of Adult Education, is built up on the belief that good design is not necessarily a luxury. It refutes the charge that elegance and charm are the prerogatives of those who have money to pay for them. It makes plain that discrimination in selection is the secret of taste.

A few Scottish designs, such as the Glamis fabrics, are here; but most are from England. A few foreign products are put in to bring out special points.



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New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Sacred Songs

"Abide with me," text of Henry Francis Lyte, which comes in a solo setting by Roger Deming, carries with its 6/8 rhythm the calm of eventide. Although the meter remains unchanged throughout, unexpected changes of harmony occur. A musicianly song, it can be recommended to the serious student. (New York: G. Schirmer. $.50, Grade V. High and low keys.)

"The Lord is my shepherd," Psalm 23, music by Don Humphreys (Long Beach, Cal.: Humphreys Music Co. $.50, Grade IV; high and low keys), can be sung without difficulty. The need for simply constructed songs has been taken into consideration by this composer, who presents no problems either for vocalist or accompanist, although he produces a work that is acceptable musically.

Organ Music

For the organist who delights in investigating new possibilities for solo stops "Nocturnes," by Eric Delamarter (New York: H. W. Gray. $1.50, Grade VI), is to be recommended. The designations for the movements—Nocturne at Sunset, the Fountain, and Nocturne at Twilight—give an idea of the predominating color and the type of the composition. The music is well written for the organ and is marked by beauty and originality.

F. Melius Christiansen has contributed several interesting pieces of the Norse type in his "Organ Music" (Chicago: Kjos Music Co. $1.50. Grade IV; reed or pipe organ). The pieces are written on two staves and are designed for home or church use. The majority of them, while simple, are of good quality. Classic composers are also represented — Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Handel. The collection is of special interest to the player on a small instrument.

Piano Collections

Music which hitherto has not always been easily accessible appears in "The Evolution of Piano Music" (1350-1700), a Curt Sachs compilation, Grade IV; and in 24 Preludes, op. 11, No. 1, by Scriabin, Grade V (New York: Marks Music Corp. $1 each). Nineteen representative compositions are found in the first book, along with much instructive reading material on early music, instruments, and players. The Scriabin Preludes, edited by Paul Kay, are nicely fingered. Small portions of rare music, they are a joy for a serious pianist to play.

Although an abundance of piano music by Bach is available, many pianists enjoy adding organ transcriptions to their repertoire. In circulation again is a collection of Choral-Preludes, Book I, adapted for the piano in chamber-music style, by Busoni. They will prove of but medium difficulty, being skillfully arranged to that end. (New York: Carl Fischer, Breitkopf & Hartel edition. $1. Grade V.)

Screen News

Walt Disney will make an animated cartoon version of Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus." After that he has plans for a cartoon film of T. H. White's "The Sword in the Stone," a fantasy of King Arthur's boyhood.

* * *

Anne Jeffreys, Nancy Gates, and Robert Mitchum will be in the cast of "Nevada," the first of eight Zane Grey Westerns to be made by RKO-Radio.

* * *

Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer are to have the leads in a Columbia comedy that is soon to be filmed, with Charles Coburn in a supporting role.

* * *

Peggy Ann Garner will be in a film version of "The Little Horse," a magazine story by Neila Gardner White.

* * *

Jeanne Crain, Judy Holliday, Jo Carroll, and Jane Ball will appear in the screen version of "Winged Victory."

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Glorifying God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HOMESPUN adage runs, "When we think about people, trouble grows; when we think about God, trouble goes."

Dwelling in thought on the personal sense of anyone, either as good or bad, is not helpful, as was proved by a young man who had just accepted his first position in the business world. He had spent a short time in the home office in preparation for his work on the road, and on his first trip out the manager of the department went with him to "break him in," as he expressed it.

The young man greatly admired his business associate. He recognized his ability and watched carefully his tactics in approaching the different clients to be interviewed. The manager was a man of high standards, good habits, and a pleasing manner, and was well qualified to represent his company. In other words, he seemed "tops" to the new salesman, who began to pattern himself on him during the several days that they traveled together. All had gone well, and the young salesman approached his first day alone with confidence. Had he not observed every move his manager had made and carefully taken in every word he had spoken? Nevertheless in making his calls he found it difficult to be like his manager—to speak his words and act his part—and at the end of the day he was weary and confused.

He was a student of Christian Science, and in his home and at the Sunday School he had been taught to work out all his problems by turning to God for guidance. He considered the day's work and prayerfully asked God for help in the words of the psalmist (Psalms 139:23, 24): "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." He wanted to succeed, not so much for personal glory as to glorify God in his daily work and to prove worthy of the confidence that had been placed in him.

As he sought the answer to his problem, he picked up his volume of "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy. Opening it, his eyes fell upon these words on page 147: "The upright man is guided by a fixed Principle, which destines him to do nothing but what is honorable, and to abhor whatever is base or unworthy." He continued to read: "He assumes no borrowed appearance. He seeks no mask to cover him, for he acts no studied part; but he is indeed what he appears to be,—full of truth, candor, and humanity."

Here was his answer. He had been acting a studied part—studying and trying to be and act like another, instead of expressing his own individuality. He had taken on a borrowed appearance, for he had purposely acquired little mannerisms of his manager. He had sought a mask to cover his own individuality and hoped the mask was enough like another to make him as acceptable as his employer. He was not being guided by a fixed Principle, but by a person. No wonder he was confused.

He had known better, but personal sense, coming in the guise of good, had tricked him. He knew that no one else could do his thinking for him and that anything that presumed to absorb his own or another's individuality was not of God. He recalled the Bible passage where Paul spoke to Timothy, saying, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth" (II Timothy 2:15).

He could see that to study to be "approved unto God" was learning to know God and striving to express such faculties as perception and reason, and such qualities as accuracy, thoroughness, gentleness, and amiability. He realized that the experiences his manager had shared with him were valuable and his advice helpful, and that he would profit by his association with him; but he saw that in order to succeed he must rely wholly on God to direct him. Doing so, he knew that he could not fail.

It was a moment of vision for him, and now the true pattern was there for him to follow. Self-consciousness vanished before the desire to follow this higher spiritual pattern, and from that day forward his work met with marked success.

Do we wish to make the world a better, safer, and saner place in which to live? Then let each do his part and be the man of integrity—the upright man "guided by a fixed Principle." Our efforts will count, for work well done and courageously done benefits the whole world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE FAIRMAN ROGER FOUR-IN-HAND (1879)": *A Painting by Thomas Eakins*

THOMAS EAKINS (1844-1916) was an important figure in American painting. With the passage of years, his significance increases as a profound interpreter of human character and a faithful reporter of American life. He was not given to flights of fancy, nor did he acknowledge any of the radical technical innovations of the day. He was a realist, absorbed in the problems of painting faithfully what he saw. Uncompromisingly he recorded the truth, at the same time making no attempt to exalt the commonplace or gloss over the ugly. He could not, and would not, flatter; consequently, the success which came to painters of the élite, like Sargent, was never known to Eakins.

Eakins went abroad in 1866, where he worked with Gérôme and Bonnat. In Spain, he studied the works of Velasquez. When he returned to his home in Philadelphia, he failed to cultivate the society of possible clients. Even in his teaching, he suffered for his uncompromising methods. Eakins painted outdoor and sporting scenes, household episodes, genre, and landscapes. Later he specialized on personal portraiture. Perhaps no American has matched Eakins in his grasp of personality, in his ability to bring to the surface the intangible qualities of character and temperament.

"The Fairman Roger Four-in-Hand" is the work of an earlier period. Eakins painted the horses, the costumes, the carriage with a characteristic positiveness. His greatest work was yet to be executed, and he did not yet suspect what obstacles were to lie in his path as teacher and artist. But the unpleasantness which Eakins withstood from time to time, in his difficult career, was offset by the conviction of deep independence. What Philadelphia society lost in a flattering face painter, America has won in a superbly unflinching artist.

DOROTHY ADLOW

My Old Bicycle at Home Again

OWING TO petrol rationing in recent years, it has been possible to see in London both well-to-do businessmen and high-ranking military officers pedaling to their places of work. This is as it should be; for the pedal-cycle has many virtues, and not least of them in my experience is that of fidelity.

I was still in short trousers when my father sent me, under the charge of an elder brother, to buy my first and only bicycle. I told the shopman the kind I wanted and my brother added his single specification, a really strong frame. I did not understand the point of this at the time; but, when we got home, it looked differently.

My brother had decided to teach me to ride on a long straight path with a dense yew-hedge on one side and a three-foot drop into a meadow on the other. He chose this path because of a sharp slope at one end, which he said would give me a good start; this was true, but, as the impetus gained frequently carried me over the drop, I learned almost as much about diving as about cycling. However, owing to my brother's foresight, the only damage was a deep dent across the front mud-guard of my cycle.

During the next few years, we lived on the Sussex coast, and the cycle worked hard carrying me westward across high chalk downs to Beachy Head and Birling Gap; or eastward, through the marshes to Pevensey with its ancient castle and the Martello towers along the sand, both standing guard against Napoleon as though someone had forgotten to tell them the news of Waterloo. Once it even accompanied me across the Channel, to see the ramparts of St. Malo and the great tide racing in from the horizon at Mont-St.-Michel.

After many raisings of the saddle and handle-bars, it at last reached its full height; and, expecting to grow out of it shortly, I passed it on to my younger brother. But, a year or so later, when my seniority allowed me to take a bicycle to school, it had become apparent that my old cycle and I had reached our full stature at the same time, while my younger brother was rapidly outgrowing us both. So, with his consent, it returned to me and I took it to school.

Although boys at that school lived soft enough, bicycles lived hard. Not only did they have to negotiate the roughest paths by day, but their night-quarters were a debatable land between them and the school Clerk of Works. When the latter managed to occupy their shed with his building materials, they had to sleep in the open. Eventually, the matter was settled by a boundary commission, which divided the shed between the rival claimants; but the limited space now left resulted in considerable loss of paint every time a cycle was extracted or inserted. However, my bicycle made no protest, except that it now emitted a shrill F-sharp every time I braked.

When I went on from school to the university, I left the bicycle with a friend on what I expected to be a permanent loan. But, at the university, I soon discovered that desirable lectures had a habit of being delivered in immediately succeeding periods at opposite ends of the town, and that practically the only way of getting from one to another in time was by cycle. So, the next time I visited my old school, I called in the loan and once again my faithful companion came back to me.

Toward the end of my last undergraduate year, I put up a notice on the college notice-board as follows: "For Sale. Bicycle with strong, reliable frame. No bell, lamp, pump, or other accessories. Front brake not working, slow puncture in back tyre. First offer over £1 accepted." The next day I sold it to a huge Scotsman for a guinea; he was really much too big for it, but was no doubt attracted by the strong frame, for bicycles of lesser breed might have refused so stalwart a rider.

Years passed. I was working in London and had little contact with bicycles, except when I occasionally put up for the night at a Cyclists' Rest in the course of a walking-tour. Then recently my wife's nephew wrote to ask if he could stay a week with us and whether we would hire him a bicycle for the period of his stay. I was a little doubtful about the latter request, for bicycles had become almost as hard to get as petrol; and, from the veteran machines now appearing on the road, it was clear that many of them had been rescued at the last moment from the scrap-heap.

However, I rang up the cycle-shop and was relieved to hear the man there say that he had just got a cycle he could let me have. He began describing it. Suddenly I stopped him.

"Has it a large dent in the front mud-guard?" I asked.

"Why, yes, it has," he answered a little surprised.

The next day my old bicycle was at home again. I was glad to see that it had been repainted and thoroughly refurnished and refurbished; in fact, apart from the dent, by which it had been recognized, and its slightly old-fashioned lines, it looked almost like new.

I was sorry when, at the end of the week, I had to let it go again. But I now feel sure that, whenever or wherever I need a bicycle, I shall only have to whistle and my true-hearted friend will find some way of rejoining me. In the meantime, I like to think it may be carrying some financier to the City or some brigadier to Whitehall.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

New Page

Before the aureate dawn, a pure white page
Covered wide windows, like a page erased
By the starred fingers of departing night.
Here was a pristine manuscript untraced
By any markings. What would be the sign
Morning would leave there? What clear word presage
The sunrise, fashioned line by lambent line?
Immaculate that still unlettered page.

Then in the East a hand began to write:
Rubrics that flamed, a golden glyph that rayed
Outward in candent characters of light—
Another promise radiantly made.
Immortal splendor for a moment burned
Before day entered, and the leaf was turned.

BAYKA RUSSELL

Gott verherrlichen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN SCHLICHTES Sprichwort lautet: „Wenn wir an Leute denken, Schwierigkeit ensteht; wenn wir an Gott denken, Schwierigkeit vergeht".

Über den persönlichen Sinn von jemand entweder als gut oder als schlecht nachzudenken, ist nicht hilfreich, wie es sich einem Jüngling erwies, der soeben seine erste Stellung in der Geschäftswelt angetrefen hatte. Er hatte kurze Zeit im Hauptbüro in Vorbereitutng für seine Arbeit als Reisender zugebracht, und auf seiner ersten Reise ging der Geschäftsführer der Abteilung mit ihm, um ihn einzuführen, wie er sagte.

Der Jüngling bewunderte seinen Geschäftskollegen sehr. Er erkannte dessen Fähigkeit und achtete genau darauf, wie er vorging, wenn er zu den verschiedenen Kunden kam, bei denen er vorzusprechen hatte. Der Geschäftsführer war ein Mann von hohen Grundsätzen, guten Gewohnheiten und einnehmendem Wesen und sehr geeignet, seine Firma zu vertreten. Mit andern Worten, er schien dem neuen Reisenden „mustergültig", und dieser nahm sich ihn während der mehrtägigen gemeinsamen Reise zum Vorbild. Alles war gut gegangen, und der junge Reisende sah seiner ersten Reise ohne Begleitung vertrauensvoll entgegen. Hatte er nicht jede Bewegung seines Geschäftsführers beobachtet und sich sorgfältig jedes Wort gemerkt, das er gesagt hatte? Trotzdem fand er es auf seinen Besuchen schwierig, wie sein Geschäftsführer aufzutreten—dessen Worte zu gebrauchen und dessen Rolle zu spielen; und am Ende des Tages war er müde und verwirrt.

Er war Christlicher Wissenschafter und war zu Hause und in der Sonntagsschule gelehrt worden, Gott um Führung zur Ausarbeitung aller seiner Probleme zu bitten. Er dachte über die Arbeit des Tages nach und bat Gott andächtig um Hilfe mit den Worten des Psalmisten (Ps. 139, 23. 24): „Erforsche mich, Gott, und erfahre mein Herz; prüfe mich und erfahre, wie ich's meine. Und siehe, ob ich auf bösem Wege bin, und leite mich auf ewigem Wege". Er wollte erfolgreich sein, weniger um seiner Ehre willen als um Gott in seiner täglichen Arbeit zu verherrlichen und um des in ihn gesetzten Vertrauens würdig erfunden zu werden.

Als er sein Problem zu lösen begann, nahm er "Miscellaneous Writings" von Mary Baker Eddy zur Hand, und beim Aufschlagen fiel sein Blick auf die Worte auf Seite 147: „Der Aufrichtige wird von einem feststehenden Prinzip geführt, das ihn bestimmt, nur zu tun, was ehrenhaft ist, und alles, was niedrig oder unwürdig ist, zu verabscheuen". Er las weiter: „Er nimmt kein geborgtes Auftreten an. Er sucht sich nicht hinter einer Maske zu verbergen; denn er spielt keine eingeübte Rolle, sondern ist in der Tat, was er zu sein scheint: voller Wahrheit, Rechtlichkeit und Menschlichkeit".

Hier hatte er seine Antwort. Er hatte eine eingeübte Rolle gespielt—hatte geübt und versucht, wie ein anderer zu sein und zu handeln, anstatt seine Eigenart auszudrücken. Er hatte ein geborgtes Auftreten angenommen; denn er hatte sich absichtlich kleine Eigentümlichkeiten seines Geschäftsführers angeeignet. Er hatte seine Eigenart hinter einer Maske zu verbergen gesucht und gehofft, daß die Maske einem andern ähnlich genug sein würde, um ihn so annehmbar wie seinen Arbeitgeber zu machen. Er ließ sich nicht vom feststehenden Prinzip, sondern von einer Person führen. Kein Wunder, daß er verwirrt war!

Er hatte es besser gewußt; aber der in der Verkleidung des Guten auftretende persönliche Sinn hatte ihn betrogen. Er wußte, daß niemand anders für ihn denken konnte, und daß etwas, was sich anmaßte, sich seiner oder eines andern Eigenart zu bedienen, nicht von Gott war. Er erinnerte sich der Bibelstelle, wo Paulus dem Timotheus schrieb: „Befleißige dich, Gott dich zu erzeigen als einen rechtschaffenen und unsträflichen Arbeiter, der da recht teile das Wort der Wahrheit" (2. Tim. 2, 15).

Er konnte sehen, daß sich befleißigen, vor Gott rechtschaffen erfunden zu werden, Gott erkennen lernen und sich bemühen heißt, Eigenschaften wie Genauigkeit, Gründlichkeit, Sanftmut und Liebenswürdigkeit auszudrücken. Er erkannte, daß die Erfahrungen, die sein Geschäftsführer mit ihm geteilt hatte, wertvoll waren, daß sein Rat hilfreich war, und daß sein Verkehr mit ihm für ihn von Nutzen sein würde; aber er sah, daß er sich ganz auf Gott verlassen und sich von ihm führen lassen mußte, um erfolgreich zu sein. Wenn er dies tat, wußte er, daß ihm nichts mißlingen konnte.

Es war für ihn ein Augenblick klaren Sehens, und nun hatte er das wahre Vorbild, dem er folgen konnte. Befangenheit verschwand vor dem Wunsch, diesem höheren geistigen Vorbild zu folgen, und von diesem Tage an war er in seiner Arbeit auffallend erfolgreich.

Wollen wir die Welt zu einem besseren, sichereren und gesünderen Aufenthaltsort machen? Dann muß jeder seinen Teil dazu beitragen und der redliche Mensch sein—der Aufrichtige, der „von einem feststehenden Prinzip geführt" wird. Unsere Anstrengungen werden von Erfolg sein; denn gut und mutig getane Arbeit segnet die ganze Welt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Garden Peace

From the old tree
Across the wall,
Spray-shadows fall,
Enfolding me.

With no price paid
I rest at ease,
In this cool peace
Strewn soft with shade.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

Let Every Land Have Joy of Its Poets

TODAY I HAVE READ *The Tempest*. It is perhaps the play that I love best, and, because I seem to myself to know it so well, I commonly pass it over in opening the book. Yet, as always in regard to Shakespeare, having read it once more, I find that my knowledge was less complete than I supposed. So it would be, live as long as one might: . . .

I like to believe that this was the poet's last work, that he wrote it in his home at Stratford, walking day by day in the fields which had taught his boyhood to love rural England. It is ripe fruit of the supreme imagination, perfect craft of the master hand. For a man whose life's business it has been to study the English tongue, what joy can equal that of marking the happy ease wherewith Shakespeare surpasses, in mere command of words, every achievement of those even who, apart from him, are great? I could fancy that, in *The Tempest*, he wrought with a peculiar consciousness of his power, smiling as the word of inimitable felicity, the phrase of incomparable cadence, was whispered to him by the Ariel that was his genius. He seems to sport with language, to amuse himself with new discovery of its resources. From king to beggar, men of every rank and every order of mind have spoken with his lips; . . . *The Tempest* contains the noblest meditative passage in all the plays; that which embodies Shakespeare's final view of life, and is the inevitable quotation of all who would sum the teachings of philosophy. It contains his most exquisite lyrics, his tenderest love passages, and one glimpse of fairyland which—I cannot but think—outshines the utmost beauty of *A Midsummer Night's Dream:* Prospero's farewell to the "elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves." Again a miracle; these are things which cannot be staled by repetition. . . .

Among the many reasons which make me glad to have been born in England, one of the first is that I read Shakespeare in my mother tongue. If I try to imagine myself as one who cannot know him face to face, who hears him only speaking from afar, and that in accents which only through the labouring intelligence can touch the living soul, there comes upon me a sense of chill discouragement, of dreary deprivation. I am wont to think that I can read Homer, and, assuredly, if any man enjoys him, it is I; but can I for a moment dream that Homer yields me all his music, that his word is to me as to him who walked by the Hellenic shore when Hellas lived? I know that there reaches me across the vast of time no more than a faint and broken echo; I know that it would be fainter still, but for its blending with those memories of youth which are as a glimmer of the world's primeval glory. Let every land have joy of its poets; for the poet is the land itself, all its greatness and its sweetness, all that incommunicable heritage for which men live and die. As I close the book, love and reverence possess me. Whether does my full heart turn to the great Enchanter, or to the Island upon which he has laid his spell? I know not. I cannot think of them apart. In the love and reverence awakened by that voice of voices, Shakespeare and England are but one.—From "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," by GEORGE GISSING.

Rocamadour: the Tower-Crowned

THE FIRST SIGHT of Rocamadour is one of the great moments of travel in France. And if it is not quite one of the supreme first moments—like the first sight of the spires of Chartres, or the ramparts of Carcassonne, or the shadowy magic purple of the Mount of St. Michael in Peril of the Sea—if it is not so great as any of these, it shares much of the dramatic quality of their beauty; and, more than any of them, it presents itself clear and complete. You are quite close to Rocamadour before you see it at all: it appears as a finished whole, distinct, and yet, clinging to its towering precipice above the unwelcoming valley, somehow unbelievable.

This is no dream city in a haze: it is a sight altogether definite; and it is magnificently spectacular. Out of a bare and rocky upland that seemed far from anywhere, around a sharp curve where the road is cut through the rock itself, you swing suddenly, unexpectant—and behold, cliff-hung, tower-crowned, Rocamadour! It is less than a mile away, and you are looking straight at it. For a moment it is both stupendous and beautiful; and then your road descends quickly into the valley; you are entering the village; for a little while all the beauty is lost. . . . And you must go warily, I think, in your mental processes, if you are to recapture it: there are some travellers who never find it again. . . .

But, on the day when I saw Rocamadour first, it lay blazing under a pitiless July sun, brilliant, hard; hot rocks above a hot valley; I toiled wearily up the hot stairway to the hot *place* in front of the church; it was almost as hot going up the winding path on the hillside; and there were tourists everywhere. Not until evening, when the goats came through the ancient gateways and stopped to be milked at the cottage doors, and the shadows dropped from the grey cliffs into the narrow valley, did peace and beauty come back, with the twilight, to Rocamadour. And not until then did I feel any effortless understanding of the legend of this place.—From "The Other Château Country; the Feudal Land of the Dordogne," by KATHERINE WOODS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Rubber: Human Side of Danger and Hardship in South American Battle

Infested Jungle Territory Vies With Savage Tribes

Communications gaps shown in no-plane no-reply to request for flying boat—Lack of foresight by United States before Pearl Harbor causes big task in securing vital war material.

Waiting in the jungle for a plane that had been ordered by radio but never came, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent had direct evidence of how tenuous are communications on which the Rubber Development Corporation depends in South America. The following article carries forward a revealing account of human values behind the controversial war rubber program.

Uncensored South America

Twentieth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM GUAYARAMERIN, Bolivia—With sudden dramatic impact the story of what it means to get out wild rubber came into focus for me one morning at this Mamoré River port.

We were in the shadow of hills only 18 miles away where savage Indian tribes of the Brazilian Matto Grosso lately had killed rubber tappers who ventured into their domain.

H. H. Munro, Manager of the Rubber Development Corporation (R. D. C.) in Bolivia, had flown down from Cochabamba to arrange for a trip up the Guaporé River along the western border of Matto Grosso.

Before leaving Cochabamba, Mr. Munro sent a radiogram to Manáos on the Amazon River, requesting that a Catalina flying boat be sent to Guayaramerín.

Reporters On Trip

A few days before the left his office, "Pancho" Ramsey, Chief Pilot of the R. D. C. aviation system, came through Cochabamba. Pancho, a one-time American cowboy and barnstormer, had flown our party of 13 North American reporters through the rubber country six months earlier, aided by Captain Frank L. Sage and other pilots.

Chief Pilot Ramsey assured Mr. Munro that he would follow through and see that a Catalina arrived on time. Then he took off in a fast sleek Lockheed for Peru on his inspection flight that was to return to Manáos eventually by way of Colombia.

I had flown a day earlier from Cochabamba to Riberalta on the Beni River. From Riberalta the overnight river launch brought me to Cachuela Esperanza. Then a truck of the House of Suarez pounded a dozen of us across the muddy road to Guayaramerin.

It is a region known for its massive water snakes—the sucurí, for unusually large jacaré—a South American type of crocodile, and for weird insects.

Could 'Locomote'

We were bouncing around on our gear in the open bed of the truck when in hopped a branch about six inches long. The branch was gray, dry, broken off at one end, and at first glance had no visible means of locomotion.

But it could "locomote," and did, to the discomfiture of Bolivian passengers who wanted to have nothing to do with it. They called it "mata-caballo," or "horse-killer." The horses were said to get in trouble by eating the things. Some people in the truck did not take this belief seriously. Others did.

The insect—for it was no branch—had two thin legs on either side. When closely watched, it could be seen moving slightly near the tail end. The head was that funny part where the branch seemed to have been snapped off. There were even bent fibers at the end. No eyes or antennae were visible.

It moved with forward thrusts like a torpedo being launched from the deck of a subchaser. After landing on a few knees it was escorted overboard.

A little farther along the road we saw a marvellous flight of macaws. Their long tails, white faces, beaks, and vivid red, blue, and yellow feathers were clearly visible as they landed in a bare treetop.

Tropical Storm

With such evidences of the encroaching tropical wilderness along slender lines of human development even in this center of the Suarez domain, we rode through tropical downpours during the last half of the journey to Guayaramerín.

Our truck crew hastily covered the "passenger" section with an old canvas. It was drawn tent-like over a ridgepole. Inside we had a circus, becoming hilarious as we landed in each other's laps and dodged the luggage.

At the R. D. C. Staff House in Guayaramerin, I found the rubber battle going ahead against dangers sometimes comparable to those of war fronts abroad. Sixty-five per cent of the town's 1,500 population was said by United States sanitary officers to have malaria. More than 700 cases had been treated in the overworked hospital.

Within my first three days in town, four members of the R. D. C. staff left work and went to bed.

Careless Job

The Sanitary Mission had spent $29,000 of Good Neighbor money to fill pestilence-holes in the streets and dig drainage ditches. Yet they admitted they had hardly scratched the surface of malaria prevention. Ditches already were filling with weeds. Bolivians had to be coaxed into keeping up this valuable work.

Within 50 feet of the R. D. C. Staff House there was a large pool full of stagnant water in a cow pasture. The house itself was screened, but it might as well not have been.

The job was so carelessly done that mosquitos made sport of it. My roommate, the young Chilean assistant to the local R. D. C. manager, was among the casualties under that roof.

With a soldierly disregard for danger that was not always matched by enough common sense to keep them on their feet and fighting, the R. D. C. men carried on.

One of the technicians operating out of Riberalta had rushed his companion back from the upper reaches of the river a few days before. If the full story of these rubber technicians is ever told, it will be an epic of American war sacrifice.

Soldiers at the front operate in the mass. These soldiers go out alone against the jungle. Sometimes for weeks or months they are out of touch with their bases. Then they emerge to tell of friendly Indians put to work gathering rubber, or to report promising new areas.

Once in a while the tappers encounter hostile Indians and do not come back.

Cricticism Rightly Placed

Armchair criticism of such men does not go—out here in the field.

Rather, the brunt of valid criticism runs back home to a nation that allowed itself to be caught without an adequately protected supply of indispensable natural rubber. Because foresight was not exercised in Washington before Pearl Harbor, this whole jerry-built and mistake-laden war rubber program became inescapable.

Such thoughts had been building up before that morning when six months of observation and thinking suddenly came into clear focus.

Loaded With Rubber

The moment of focusing turned out to be arrival of the R. D. C. I, a steam launch—35 horsepower! I was on the second floor, typing, when excitement began to surge up from the river bank.

There, upstream, came a symbol of the whole rubber program.

Two trailing "snakes" of rubber balls threaded on steel cables more than 100 feet long were being swung downstream by the current past the launch to which they were attached.

A round raft made of rubber balls floated alongside.

Lashed to the tug-like launch on either gunwale were barges loaded to the rails with rubber.

It was an occasion that stirred the community even more than the landing, earlier that morning, of a white fish seven feet long by a small boy.

With holiday air, the arriving men and some of their accompanying families swung ashore.

Those men and women had been traveling for days from their advanced area of operations on the Guaporé River. Some of their colleagues not long before had been caught by hostile Indians. They are modern pioneers. In the pioneer tradition they are fearless, and even gay at times.

Such a time was this.

But they also told of losing a raft of 23 rubber balls, and then they became serious. That raft represented months of hard work.

They suspected it had been stolen to be smuggled eventually across the border into Argentina. The hard-pressed Argentines are offering almost any price to get rubber away from the United rubber away from the monopoly held by the United States over most of Bolivia's wartime production.

Wait for Plane

Meanwhile Mr. Munro and I were waiting for the Catalina that was to take us up the Guaporé. Since his original radiogram from Cochabamba to Manáos, more than a week had passed. No ship, and what was more, no reply of any kind came in response to numerous additional radiograms.

That gives some notion of communications difficulties. Where the blame lies would take more than a Congressional investigation to uncover. It is standard practice in much of the South American interior for telegrams to take weeks before arrival—when they do.

Mr. Munro had urgent business back in Cochabamba.

A large pile of supplies for advanced posts had been readied under canvas on the river bank for loading into the plane.

We waited.

Stages Party

In the interval I had ample opportunities to see R. D. C. "with its hair down," in the words of Mr. Munro. A Ytnkee far from his present Boston home, he is as frank and as New England as baked beans.

One evening he invited the Colonel in command of the local garrison, and the town's few leading citizens, to a modest party. In the afternoon we went together across the river to Guajará-Mirim in Brazil to buy sandwich spreads or other delicacies.

The crossing was made in the largest dugout canoe I have ever seen, driven by a temperamental outboard motor that had a way of stopping. We were above the rapids.

Gouged from a single log, the canoe at its widest mid-section would almost have accommodated a jeep.

As we stepped on Brazilian soil, Mr. Munro began to ask questions about three piles of rubber balls that were spread on the bank and at points toward the railway station. This is the upstream end of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway that runs for some 200 miles around a series of cataracts.

Sent To Police

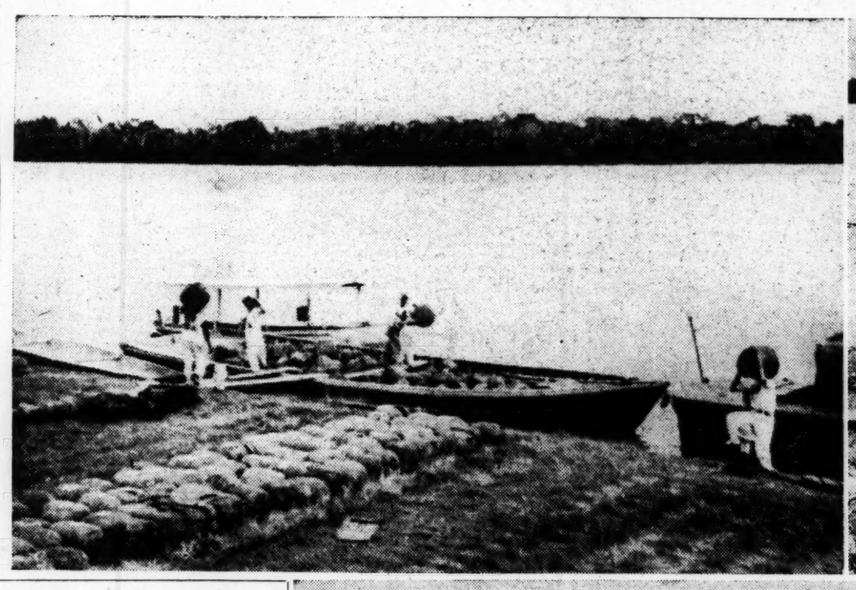
The chief of Bolivian R. D. C. operations wanted to know in his quick, emphatic way, whether this valuable rubber was being guarded. No one was in sight to watch it.

From the near-by customs shack we were sent to the police. It developed that the Bolivian agent who was being paid to take care of the rubber wasn't doing the job. Having just had 23 balls disappear during the voyage of the R. D. C. I, Mr. Munro was not impressed by assurances that no one would touch the rubber. He took immediate steps.

There is no great point in piling up more examples of inefficiency. They thrust themselves before any observer. More pertinent is the question: Are critics ready and willing to come down into these backward, infested areas and do a better job? The line forms on the right.

Oh, yes, that plane never did come for us. Mr. Munro decided to give it up. He helped me catch a Panair do Brasil flying boat that landed unexpectedly early one morning on an R. D. C. charter flight to the Brazilian side.

So I reached Manáos again in the center of the Amazon Basin.



Roland Hall Sharp

Bringing In the Wild Rubber From Deepest Amazonia

Upper left: Balls of rubber being loaded from the river bank at Guayaramerin, Boliva, for transfer by small boat to the end of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway in Brazil on the other side. Some of this rubber was held up by transport bottlenecks until grass grew up through the rows, as shown by this picture. Upper right: The R. D. C.-I., a steam launch of the Rubber Development Corporation, soon after arrival from the Guaporé River with a load of rubber. Lower: A raft of rubber and two long "snakes" threaded on steel cables through the holes made when the rubber is being smoked. White latex is poured on a rotating pole built up, layer by layer, over a chimney that concentrates the smoke into a small jet.

Protestants Censure Sending of Belgians To Labor in Reich

By Religious News Service

LONDON, July 1—The Belgian Protestant Federation has protested against conscription of Belgians for compulsory labor in Germany.

A large number of young men from Protestant communities have been deported to Germany, the communication said.

So far, no acknowledgement has been received from Gen. Alexander von Faulkenhausen, Military Governor of Belgium, to whom the protests were made.

When Allies Come

LONDON, July 1 (ONA)—The Belgian exile government, it has been learned, has offered to share the expense of building installations needed for Allied armies when they are fighting on Belgian soil against the common foe.

Among other questions to be discussed in Washington, it was understood, is the problem of the money to be spent by American troops in Belgium. While the matter has been settled in principle, in accordance with the recent agreement signed by the Belgian Government and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Belgian circles believe that a number of practical problems still remain to be settled.

Co-operatives Mark Century Within Britain

Movement that grew out of penury of weavers now owns shares in business in 40 lands.

By Nora E. Taylor

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—Britain's co-operative movement today is observing the centenary of its foundation.

Co-operative Societies throughout the country have arranged local celebrations.

The centenary is being observed today, July 1, to combine it with "International Co-operaters Day," held annually on the first Saturday in July. The hundredth anniversary of the founding of the movement does not occur until Dec. 21, when the first "co-op" store was opened at Toad Lane, Rochdale, Lancashire, in 1844.

The British co-operative moment grew out of the penury of weavers in Lancashire in the last century. After their employers had refused increases in pay, some of these weavers set about finding other ways of improving their conditions.

They decided to establish a store of their own to increase the buying power of their meager wages by dispensing with paying profit to other retailers, and returning all surplus profits to their own members on a patronage basis. To open a shop required capital, and although a few among their number had a little spare money, most of them earned too little to put down any substantial sums.

First Shop Opened

Saving for their goal was the only solution, and after about a year's effort, they were able to produce £28 and open the Toad Lane shop. With the advent of this store, the Co-operative movement adhered to a system of trading which has remained the foundation of its business. The points listed were:

1. Shareholding membership open on equal terms to all.
2. One member, one vote, irrespective of capital held.
3. Low fixed interest on capital.
4. Sales at current—that is, generally acceptable—prices with return of the net surplus as dividend on purchases.
5. Provision for individual investment of dividends and savings.
6. Provision for withdrawal of shares at par, above a minimum made transferable.

Growth to 40 Lands

The Toad Lane store was opened on a Saturday evening in December, 1844, and a half pound of sugar was sold. One year later, the weekly sales had reached £30; the society had 74 members, and on a turnover of £710 showed a surplus of £22, nearly equivalent to the original capital outlay. This was the precursor of a movement which now counts some 70,000,000 owners of shares in co-operative businesses in 40 lands.

From retail to wholesale trading was a natural step, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society came into being some 20 years later, with its attendant factories, works, mines, and agricultural enterprises.

U. S. and Allied Commanders: Who and Where in War Zones and Defense Areas

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The following is a comprehensive list of United States and Allied commanders in the several war zones and in United States defense areas. It comprises the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the Allied powers, stationed in Washington, the commanders of the Western Invasion and Mediterranean fronts, the Pacific and Southeast Asia Commands, and others.

Combined Chiefs of Staff (Washington)

For the United States—

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff;

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations;

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander Army Air Forces;

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

For Great Britain—

Field Marshal Sir John Dill;

Admiral Sir Percy Noble;

Lieut. Gen. G. N. Macready;

Air Marshal Sir William L. Welsh.

20th Air Force

(Operating directly under control of Joint Chiefs of Staff)

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General.

Allied Commanders For European-African Theater

Western—

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander;

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander and Allied Air Commander;

Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff;

Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander of United States Strategic Air Force in Europe;

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander Allied Ground Forces;

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commander American Ground Forces;

Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Commander Allied Expeditionary Air Force;

Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Deputy Commander Allied Expeditionary Air Force;

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commander United States 9th Air Force (tactical);

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander United States 8th Air Force (strategic);

Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Deputy Commander United States 9th Air Force;

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Naval Commander in Chief.

Mediterranean—

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander in Chief;

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Deputy Commander in Chief and Commander United States forces;

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Italy;

Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, commander of British Eighth Army;

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied air commander;

Air Vice-Marshal John Henry d'Albiac, Deputy Commander Allied Tactical Air Force;

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of Fifth Army;

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Commander of Seventh Army;

Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Chief of Staff, Fifth Army;

Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, Commander United States 12th Air Force;

Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining, Commander United States 15th Air Force.

Middle East

Gen. Sir Bernard Paget, Commander in Crief;

Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles, Commander American Air Forces;

Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Persian Gulf Service Command.

Caribbean Area

Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Commanding General;

—— ——, Commander 6th Air Force (vacant);

Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, Commander Antilles Department.

Newfoundland

Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks, Commanding General.

Bermuda

Brig. Gen. Alden C. Strong, Commanding Officer United States Army Air Forces and Base Commander.

Southeast Asia

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander in Chief;

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Commander United States Armies in China, Burma and India.

Maj. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, Deputy Commander United States Armies in China, Burma, India;

Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Deputy Chief of Staff;

Maj. Gen. George C. Stratemeyer, Commander of Theater Air Forces;

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, Commander 14th Air Force (China);

Brig. Gen. Howard Davidson, Commander 10th Air Force (India).

Southwest Pacific

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief;

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of Allied Ground Forces;

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces;

Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commander 5th air force;

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander U. S. Sixth Army;

Maj. Gen. Richard Sutherland, Chief of Staff.

South Pacific

Vice-Admiral John H. Newton, Commander in Chief;

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, Commanding General of Army Forces;

Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, commander 13th Air Force;

Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, Commander of Ground Forces;

Brig. Gen. George Usher, Deputy Commander 13th Air Force, Solomon Islands.

Central Pacific

Lieut. Gen. R. C. Richardson, Commanding General of the Army Forces;

Brig. Gen. R. W. Douglass, Jr., Acting Commander 7th Air Force;

Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, Commanding General of Shore-based Air Forces, Forward Area, Central Pacific.

Alaska

Lieut. Gen. Simon Buckner, Commanding General;

Brig. Gen. Frank L. Whittaker, Deputy Commander;

Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, Commander 11th Air Force;

Col. E. D. Post, Chief of Staff.

Army Command

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff;

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander Army Air Forces;

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commander Army Service Forces;

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commander Army Ground Forces.

War Department General Staff

Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff;

Maj. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Chief of Operations.

United States Defense Commands

Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Commanding General Eastern Defense Command;

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Commander of Western Defense;

Lieut. Gen. William Hood Simpson, Commander Fourth Army.

United States Navy

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief and Chief of Naval operations;

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas;

Vice-Admiral John H. Newton, Commander South Pacific Area;

Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, Commander North Pacific and Northwestern Sea Frontier;

Vice-Admiral John H. Towers, Deputy Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet;

Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific;

Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander Third Fleet, to operate in Pacific;

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, Commander Fifth Fleet, to operate in Pacific;

Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, Commander Air Force, Pacific Fleet;

Maj. Gen. Ralph D. Mitchell (Marine) Commander Air Force, South Pacific;

Vice-Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, Commander Submarines, Pacific;

Vice-Admiral William L. Calhoun, Commander Service Force, Pacific Fleet;

Vice-Admiral David W. Bagley, Commander Western Sea Frontier;

Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier;

Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet;

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander United States Naval Forces in Europe;

Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, Commander South Atlantic Force;

Vice-Admiral Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Commander Air Force, Atlantic Fleet;

Rear Admiral Feeland A. Daubin, Commander Submarines, Atlantic;

Vice-Admiral Alexander Sharp, Commander Service Force, Atlantic Fleet;

Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Commander Eastern Sea Frontier;

Vice-Admiral Robert C. Giffen, Commander Caribbean Sea Frontier;

Vice-Admiral Henry H. Hewitt, Commander United States Naval Forces, Northwest African Area;

Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations;

Vice-Admiral Aubrey Wray Fitch, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air;

Vice-Admiral Richard S. Edwards, Chief of Staff to Commander in Chief;

Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commander, Coast Guard;

Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift, Commandant, Marine Corps;

Red Cross on the Job in Cherbourg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—Following immediately in the wake of the liberating armies, the American Red Cross already is operating on the Cherbourg peninsula.

Field directors were the first Red Cross personnel to land in France. They are doing anything that needs to be done for the welfare of the troops—even taking on the job of making doughnuts without a doughnut machine. They shortly will be followed by clubmobile girls, one of whose principal jobs in making doughnuts, so the field directors will be relieved of this task. Later the Aero Club and cinemobile personnel will follow.

"Wherever the American Army goes, the American Red Cross will go," Mr. Harvey Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain and Western Europe, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

'Gray Ladies' Honored

The privilege of being the very first Red Cross workers to operate outside Britain after D-Day fell to those assigned to hospital ships plying between Southern England and the Continent.

Mr. Gibson said these women were known in America as "Gray Ladies"—from the color of their uniform. They weren't allowed to land, but distributed candies and comforts to men on board and generally helped to keep morale high.

Field directors handle all personal problems of the troops, distribute comforts and take care of the general welfare of the soldiers in the field.

If a soldier seems worried about folks back home, the field director sends a cable to the Red Cross chapter in a man's home town whose members contacts the family, investigate the problem and cable back the required information.

Ready for Any Call

There are nearly 7,000 American Red Cross chapters in the United States, Mr. Gibson said, ready and willing at all times to deal with these problems as they arise.

As soon as the next wave of Red Cross workers can get over, Clubmobile girls will be included. Four girls are attached to each truck, which they learn to drive and service themselves. The truck contains a doughnut machine, candies, stationery, books, and a gramophone with a good selection of records. The object is to assist all outlying units.

Touring Taffles Welcomed Home

TAFFLETOWN, U. S. A.—Wildly enthusiastic citizens greeted Henry Q. Taffle and his family with congratulations for putting Taffletown (pop. 15,000) on the map via a new feature of The Christian Science Monitor. They were whisked to their home, accompanied by the Mayor and a group of leading citizens. In the sanctity of their home and in answer to final promptings as to his decision on the presidential question, Henry Q. Taffle promised to make a direct statement at the Gladhanders' luncheon tomorrow. Will Taffletown see its favorite son in the White House? A whole town waits the morrow with bated breath.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, July 1, 1944

A Saturday Page

Hollywood's Child-Actors Go to School on the Movie Lots

By Tamara Andreeva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Tossing spit-balls, throwing paper darts, or dipping blonde curls in ink is definitely passé among children-actors who study in cheerful little playhouses on the lots of Hollywood movie studios. "Perhaps," says Mary E. MacDonald, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Resident Teacher, "it's because we give our children a chance to expend their extra-energies in other ways."

Besides being given a chance to emote before the kleig lights, the children are kept out of mischief by being permitted to be themselves at all times. Miss MacDonald is a great believer in making a child-actor feel free and at home.

Lois Horn, Resident Teacher at Warner Bros., says that children who play temperamental brats on the screen, usually make the best and most docile pupils, though at times, they are a bit unpredictable. Dickie Moore (now in the Army) showed up for school one day with a big green snake coiled around his arm. It became Miss Horn's immediate job to break down his violent interest in nature.

Miss MacDonald's charges are the same way: they show independence and quickness of thought rarely found among non-professional children of their age. Being constantly among the adults, they think and act like adults, though few of them are older than sixteen.

Assorted Ages

As to ages, schools on movie lots boast pupils of assorted ages and sizes. In Miss MacDonald's schoolhouse at MGM, bright with pictures, plants and fluorescent lighting, the youngest, "Butch" Jenkins (of the "Human Comedy" fame) is four-and-a-half; the oldest, Vicky Lane, 17. Butch declared he wanted to go to school to learn how to give autographs. Which is as good a reason as any as far as Miss MacDonald is concerned.

Contrary to the usual procedure of segregating school children by age groups, Resident Teachers on motion picture studio lots believe in instructing all their charges together. True, each youngster has to follow a study program specially prepared for his age (which makes more work for the teacher), but the entire class benefits from the removal of the age barrier. The benefit is most noticeable during study period when older children help the younger ones with their problems, and it is perfectly obvious during the play hour which is ever so much more hilarious because of the younger children being present.

Though its contingent changes frequently, the size of a studio school class is seldom large. However, a few years ago, Miss Horn's class at Warner Bros. reached a record figure of 130—and all boys, members of the "Wild Boys of the Open Road" cast. Twenty to 25 students is usually a maximum, and by Board of Education Rules, one teacher is provided for every 10 students—for 10 of these extra bright, inquisitive and fidgety youngsters is quite a handful.

Individual Instruction

The class's compactness is again a boon to the student who gets the benefit of individual instruction and coaching which would not have been possible had the class been large. But even with a small class, the Resident Teacher is very busy—especially during the grueling period when the picture is being shot. At that time some of the children working on the picture must be on the sound stage practically the whole day long, while others are able to get their regular instruction at the schoolhouse. Unable to instruct in both places at once, the Resident Teacher calls on the Board of Education whence special teachers (in possession of a general elementary certificate, experience with primary grades, and knowledge of at least three languages) are dispatched to help out. "To squeeze in the required three hours of daily study in their already crowded curriculum takes quite some maneuvering," Miss MacDonald explains. But to give instruction to busy child-actors while they are working on a set can be accomplished only by letting the mountain come to Mahomet.

The mountain-idea is meant literally: instead of having the child waste time in transit between stage and schoolhouse at a distant end of the lot, a miniature schoolhouse is wheeled right onto the sound stage. In it the children take refuge from the kleig lights every free minute they have, to get in the prescribed "three hours of daily study before 4 p. m."

The children's ability to shed the routine of a few minutes ago and concentrate on their work would put grown-ups to shame, Miss Horn says. Both in Miss Horn's and in Miss MacDonald's school, the children are eager students. They want to study because both teachers believe in making study a fascinating period.

In the Arts

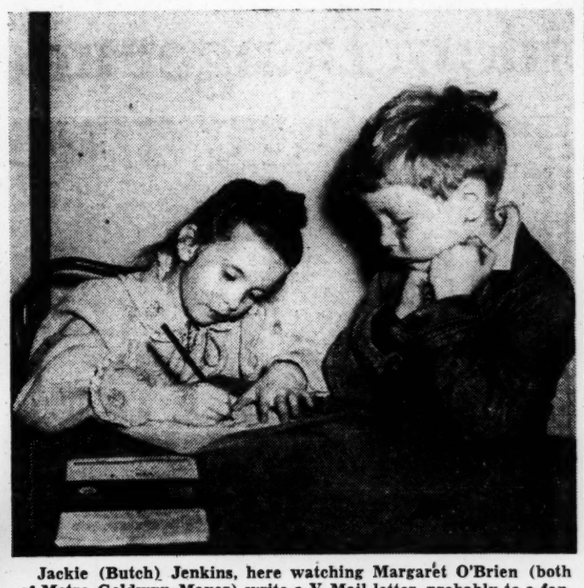
Besides working before the cameras and cramming three hours of required instruction into their day, the young ones of the movies manage to get at least half an hour of instruction in some branch of the arts in which they show special promise. To take care of such specialized instruction each studio maintains on its teaching staff coaches in voice culture, music, tap, ballet and ballroom dancing. Of course such a heavy curriculum demands a safety valve, and MGM's Resident Teacher offers it to her students in many different ways. To mention but a few, right in the classroom is a ping-pong table. Whenever attention lags, or the little faces look pinched and tired, Miss MacDonald claps her hands, and the recess is on. Grabbing the ping-pong paddles which they keep handy right in their desks, the big and little ones take turns at hitting the celluloid ball. To see a six-year-old lick an eighteen-year-old is not unusual.

More serious-minded ones grab a book from a special shelf reserved for recess reading. Among the favorites given top billing by the bright kids are adventure stories, sea stories, the world's great short stories, anything by Kipling, and one-act plays.

A Speech Day—every Wednesday—is another form of relaxation, combined with instruction, Miss MacDonald insists on. All seasoned little actors, the children nevertheless acquire additional self-reliance in delivering a speech before the class which is free to criticize them. Eager to please, they outdo themselves in presenting new subjects. A nine-year-old girl amazed the class the other day by giving a competent 15-minute lecture on fighting aircraft. An eight-year-old boy held his audience spellbound by a simple little tale about a dragonfly (which he made extempore, after Miss MacDonald put a damper on his speech about the common flea).

On the whole, every Resident Teacher says, in spite of their very busy day and irregular hours, the movies' children are denied nothing that their non-professional brothers and sisters get in a public school. In fact, they will tell you with pride, their students always pass their year-end Board of Education exams with flying colors.

In the schools on the movie lots child actors of all ages are in class together, each following through an instruction program of his own. School "keeps" at various times, also, for each child works off his required "three hours of daily study before 4 p. m." as he can between the times when he must be acting before the klieg lights. Sometimes the school goes to the child, in the form of a small portable schoolroom wheeled on to the sound stage. Tripping up the steps to class, some with their "costumes" still on, are (from the left) Joan Leslie, Joyce Reynolds, Dolores Moran, and Diana Hale, all featured players of Warner Bros.



Jackie (Butch) Jenkins, here watching Margaret O'Brien (both of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer) write a V-Mail letter, probably to a fan, once said he wanted to go to school to learn to write autographs. Something new in vocational education! At any rate, much of the schooling the child movie actors get is probably put to such immediate and unusual uses. Margaret and Butch go to school "in betwixt and between." as do all busy Hollywood child actors.

Friends Across Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Deming, New Mexico

A school children's crusade for a more realistic Pan-American understanding is being conducted in Deming, New Mexico, a little town near the Mexican border where good neighborliness is a daily essential.

A teacher of Spanish, Miss Nell Irvin, is the inspiration for the children's enthusiasm in this Pan-Americanism class. With skillful direction she has led the youngsters along the line of their own particular interests. She encourages one child to make a study of the architecture of the countries south of the Rio Grande and prepare a sketch book of typical example. One little girl has carved, painted and dressed dolls in the costumes of South America. Another has modeled from flour and salt, and tinted with oils the birds of the pampas and the jungle.

Beehive of Industry

A visit to the "Pan-Am" class as the children affectionately call it, is a visit to a beehive of industry, each child working on his individual project. This boy may be filling a scrapbook with biographical sketches of Mexican heroes, this girl is illustrating with thumbnail drawings the story of Brazil's many products; but whatever the project the child is doing individual research and happy with the sense of creative effort.

The walls of the classroom are decorated with pottery, weaving, bright South American landscapes. A corner cupboard is crammed with souvenirs sent the children by friends they have made through correspondence with officials of various South American countries. One gift rather overawed the children and has had to spill over from the classroom to the hall. An enterprising youngster wrote the President of Venezuela for a flag, expecting the usual small flag of which the class has an excellent collection. The Venezuelan sent the Deming youngsters his own personal flag, some 15 feet long, bearing the presidential seal in one corner.

Greeted the Mexicans

Recently the children entertained a group of Mexican school teachers on an educational tour of the southwest. Smiles lighted dark Mexican eyes when the children greeted the visitors with folk songs of the land across the border. The Spanish pronunciation of Johnny, tow-headed youngster from a bean farm in the valley, or of Sally whose father, a six-foot Texan, runs a cow ranch in the hills, may not have been perfect, but the children joined in lustily with Juan and Maria whose parents recently came across the border to Deming to work in the cotton fields.

"This familiarity with the culture and customs of our neighbors breeds appreciation," says Cloyd Miller, principal of the school, "not only of the people of other lands, but of the Spanish-speaking children who are a part of our school population. No longer do Johnny and his tow-headed friends gang up for rock fights with Juan and the other 'muchachos.' And when Sally's mother meets Maria's madre at one of our school programs where both girls are dancing the Mexican 'jota,' these women find that they too have something in common. Miss Irvin's class is not only one in Pan-Americanism, but in pan-humanism also."

They Eagerly Study America Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the years following the outbreak of the war, English schools, of various types, have paid increasing attention to the study of foreign countries and peoples. The entrance into the war of one European nation after another, the appearance of great numbers of nationals of the United Nations, and British Commonwealth, the members of the United States in uniform on British soil, the presence of thousands of refugees from Allied and Axis countries, doubtless roused a desire to learn more about the human and economic backgrounds of all these people, than the history and geography curriculum had provided.

The initiative for this type of special study came very largely from the teachers themselves. Headmasters and headmistresses became individually conscious of the fact that as the world became smaller every day closer contacts with the world beyond the British Isles must be created for the youth who were growing up. The Board of Education, by way of support, has for the last two years arranged in different centers of the United Kingdom, special courses for teachers on the British Commonwealth, the United States, and the U. S. S. R., which have been attended by thousands of teachers and youth leaders. Memoranda and bibliographies on the subject have been issued in large numbers to both elementary and secondary schools, and the Board's inspectorate are ready to advise the schools on methods and schemes for developing this work.

World Citizenship

A remarkable experiment on the subject of "Citizens of the World" was carried out by the Wiltshire Education Committee in a summer residential course for teachers. In the words of the assistant education officer, "this course was conceived in terms of the teacher's own education and culture. It was not in any sense pedagogic, but was an attempt to give teachers as ordinary citizens and as educationists a wider view of world citizenship."

Representatives of America, Russia, Norway, Czechoslovakia, China and the British Commonwealth spent a week with the English teachers. The program included performances of plays typical of these countries. Parts of "Green Pastures," "The Cherry Orchard," "Peer Gynt," "The Insect Play," "Lady Precious Stream," and "The Corn Is Green," were played.

The provisional Allied Governments, now resident in Great Britain, also do all they can to satisfy the desire of British educationists for more and up-to-date information about their countries. For instance, a series of conferences on Poland for school teachers is being held in different centers of England and Scotland. Those which have already taken place were attended by hundreds of schoolmasters. Polish and English scholars have also lectured on Polish culture, literature, economy, agriculture and history.

Under Gilbert Murray

It would not be possible to report on what is being done in England for the guidance of teachers regarding "International Relations Studies" at English schools, without referring to the work of the Council for Education in World Citizenship (formerly the Education Committee of the League of Nations Union), the chairman of which is Prof. Gilbert Murray. By supplying a platform for the actual collaboration of educationists from many countries the Council gives English teachers an opportunity of obtaining firsthand information on the life and culture of foreign lands, and of exchanging ideas and views with men and women from abroad. The "World Citizenship Summer School" of Pencoed, South Wales, held in the summer of 1943, was attended by 300 English educationists, largely secondary school teachers, as were three previous summer schools and conferences also to enrich educationists in their knowledge of international affairs and "to confer on methods of education for world citizenship."

Hedwig Auspitz

What Books for Myself or My Child?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through the Editor's Window

Book lists always seem to attract people. Perhaps, like us, you never come upon one without going through it. Everybody ought to have a supply,—especially for choosing books for the children in the family. Making a list for oneself, from browsing in public libraries and book shops, from book-talk with one's friends, and from reading current book reviews, is twice good: it provides an individualized list and it enriches one's background. Knowing where to get lists for different ages and on different subject-fields is valuable, too.

We get so many requests for book lists that it might be said here that as a newspaper we do not give out lists. In the course of a few months, however, we answer a great many requests by giving out sources for such lists.

* * *

One of the best of these sources is the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11. For grown-ups it prints 25-cent pamphlets put out as issues of "The Booklist," on various subjects—Civil Liberties and Democracy, the American Spirit in Fiction, Latin America, Canada, China, and others. Most of these we have reviewed as they came out. For children and young people also it gets out issues of "The Booklist" on Latin America, Canada, and other subjects. The ALA School and Library Division will send on request a useful mimeographed bibliography of book lists particularly helpful in collecting lists of books for children and young people. Prices and publishers are given.

While the mimeographed folder just mentioned will put you into touch with most of the sources for book lists which we usually give in our letters, we shall list some of these and others here also. The National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West 68th Street, Chicago 21, has issued at different times delightful annotated book lists, including such titles as "Home Reading" (high school age and useful also for adults), "Leisure Reading" (grades 7, 8, and 9), and "Reading for Fun" (elementary school). Most of its publications are 20-25 cents each. While these published book lists are not new enough to include books of the last three or four years, they make excellent backlogs in any book list collection, and can be supplemented by current reviews, by lists in monthly magazines and in book shops.

The United States Office of Education is another source. Its "500 Books for Children," 15 cents, is an annotated list through the 9th grade, available through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Ask for Office of Education Bulletin 1939 No. 11. A five-cent pamphlet giving inexpensive books for school libraries is another from the same source. It is Pamphlet No. 88, titled "One Dollar or Less." Leaflet No. 60 (five cents) gives nature reading (fine for camp or vacation days). It is called "Choose a Book About Things To Be Conserved."

* * *

The Association for Childhood Education, besides including valuable lists from time to time in its monthly magazine, has a few booklists for 20-25 cents. Two of these are "Children's Books for Fifty Cents or Less" (25 cents), and "A Bibliography of Books for Young Children," 20 cents. The University of Chicago published in 1942 a "Books and Library Reading for Pupils of the Intermediate Grades," at $1.50, very well annotated. Three excellent books on children's reading published by Doubleday Doran, Garden City, New York, are: "What Books for Children?" by Josette Frank of the Child Study Association ($1.50); "Realms of Gold in Children's Books," ($5) and its supplement, "Five Years of Children's Books," ($3.50) both by Bertha E. Mahony and Elinor Whitney. A valuable "Reading Menu—The First Two Years," of poems, stories, lullabies, finger-plays, rhymes, and picture-books, may be found in Clarence W. Sumner's "The Birthright of Babyhood," published by Albert Whitman, Chicago, $1. The list is also extended to add books for "From Two to Five Years."

The University of Washington Library, Seattle, has published interesting folders containing short book lists on various subjects, as journalism, teaching, Latin America, France, Elizabethan England, etc., for adults. Organizations like the East and West Association get out lists. Some city public library systems, notably Cleveland, Ohio, have attractive printed lists by subjects also.

Help is abundant. This article gives only a hint of what is available. There is no reason for anybody's not knowing what books to secure for one's children or what books to read oneself.

A Teacher's Treasure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I treasure in the jewel case of my more sparkling memories, the recollection of a boy who had got a little off the beaten path, in a dark fury of adolescence. Finally, he went to his parents with it, as he should have done. But he had come to me, too. And I had told him as best I could what I thought of it all. His parents had helped, too. And he said to me, "Thank you for being patient with a fool. What made you do it?" That answer was easy. I looked up into his proud young eyes. "Because once I, too, was a fool. And I'm still not very wise in the old, baffling ways of living."

B. B. McC.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

HAPPYLAND
Nursery School
Kindergarten
Accredited Teachers
Established 1925
Catherine T. Fulkerson
2041 HILLHURST AVE.
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIF.

DANCING

BALLROOM DANCING
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Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp .15e	15	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Air Reduction 1a	3	40½	40⅜	40½	
Alaska Juneau	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp	17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Alleghany pf	6	31⅝	31½	31½	+⅛
Alleg LudStl .70e	9	28½	28⅜	28⅜	—⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	147	147	147	
Allied Kid 1a	1	15	14⅞	16	+½
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	3	39½	39½	39½	
Amal Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	
Amerada Pet 1½e	9	106	105	106	+1
Am AgChDel 1.20	5	28	28	28	
Am Airlines 1½g	2	69¼	69¼	69¼	+½
Am Bk Note .60e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
Am Bosch ½e	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
Am Brake Sh ¾e	2	44½	44½	44½	
Am Cable & Rad	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Am Can 3	4	90½	90¼	90¼	+½
Am Can pf 7	†150	178½	178	178½	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	11	37½	37	37½	—⅜
Am Colortype .30e	19	14⅜	14	14	+⅛
Am Distil		25½	25½	25½	+¼
Am Encaus Tiling	6	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Am European ½g	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Am Export L 2	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¼
Am & For Pow	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	2	87⅛	87	87	+¼
Am&FP$7pf3½k	4	96	96	96	+½
Am&FP 2pf	19	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+½
Am Haw SS 1½e	8	36¼	36	36¼	+½
Am Hide & Leath	14	4⅝	4½	4½	
Am Ice	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Ice pf 1½e	1	71	71	71	+1
Am Internat .20e	1	9	9	9	
Am Locomotive½e	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	89½	89½	89½	+⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+¼
Am M&Met ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Am Metal ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 70	36	36	36	—⅛
Am Pow & Lt	21	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	16	50¾	49⅞	50¾	+1
Am P&L $5 pf	21	47¾	46½	47¾	+1½
Am Rad&StS .20e	21	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
Am R Mill .40e	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
Am RollMpf4½	†170	74	73¾	73⅞	—⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	† 70	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	4	42½	42⅜	42⅜	+⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 10	158	158	158	+¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	25	25	25	—¼
Am Stores ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	45	44⅞	45	+¼
Am Sum Tob 1e	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163¾	163⅝	163⅝	
Am Tob B 3a	5	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	+⅛
Am Tob pf 6	†240	151½	151	151	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	13⅛	13	13	
Am Viscose 1e	2	48⅛	47¾	47¾	—¾
Am Wat Wks	24	9¼	9	9	—⅛
Am Woolen	6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	15	26⅞	26¾	26¾	—⅛
A Zinc L & S	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Anac W&C ¼e	† 50	30¾	30½	30¾	+¼
Andes Copper ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	
APW Paper	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	55	55	55	
Armour & Co	232	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	2	92	91½	92	+1
Armour & Co pf	† 40	107	106	107	+1
Armstrong Cork½e	4	44¾	44½	44½	—¼
Artloom Corp .20e	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7	† 20	115	115	115	+1
Assd Dry Gds ½e	1	16	16	16	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 40	99	97⅞	99	+1⅛
Atch T & S F 3e	6	68¾	68½	68½	—½
Atch T & S pf 5	1	96½	96½	96½	+½
Atl Coast L 1½e	3	41	40½	40½	—½
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	29½	29½	28½	
Atl Refining ½e	2	30½	30½	30½	—¼
Atlas Corp ¼e	6	15	14¾	14¾	—¼
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1½e	† 2	60	60	60	
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	115½	115½	115½	—1½
Atlas Tack .80e	1	16½	16½	16½	+½
Aust Nichols	4	12½	12¼	12¼	
Aust N prA3½k	†*120	79	79	79	
Aviation Corp. 10e	289	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅜
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	9	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
Balt & Ohio	56	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	74	17¾	17¼	17¾	+¾
Bangor & Ar	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Ban&A pf6¼k	† 30	64	64½	63½	—¼
Barber Asph	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 70	106½	105⅝	106½	+¾
Beech Airc 1g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Bell Airc 1e	18	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+¼
Bendix Aviat 1½e	2	40¼	40	40	—¼
Best & Co 1.60a	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	—⅜
Best Foods ½e	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	
Beth Steel 3e	43	63½	63⅛	63½	+⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	122¼	121⅞	122¼	+¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	1	48	48	48	
Black&Decker1.60	1	21¾	21½	21½	—¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	21	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Bond Strs 2	1	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
Borden Co .80e	2	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	40⅜	40¼	40¼	—⅛
Boston & Maine	7	7	6⅞	7	
Bower RollBear 1e	1	43	42½	42½	—¼
Braniff Airw .60	3	16⅛	16	16	—¼
Briggs Mfg 2	9	37½	37¼	37½	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+¼
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	18	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+⅜
Brunswick-Bal ½e	7	22½	22½	22½	+¼
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	11	10⅝	10½	10½	
Budd Mfg	56	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†120	179¾	179¾	179¾	
Budd Wheel ¼e	23	10½	10¼	10½	
Bulova Watch 2	3	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	+¼
Burling Mills .80e	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
Bush Term ¼e	32	6½	6⅛	6½	+¼
Butler Bros .30e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	2	29	28¾	29	
Butte C & Z ¼g	6	3½	3½	3½	
Byron Jackson ½e	1	22½	22½	22½	—¼
C					
Calif Pack 1½	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Callahan Z-Lead	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	11	7	6⅞	7	
Campbell Wy ½e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	2	29	29	29	
Can South Ry 3	† 30	41½	41½	41½	—½
Canad Pacific h½e	8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Caro C & O 5	† 10	109½	109½	109½	
Case JI Co ¾e	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅝
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	52⅝	52¼	52¼	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	99¼	99	99¼	+¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 20	119¾	119¾	119¾	
Celotex Corp ½	3	15	14⅞	15	+⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	21¾	21½	21½	
Cent Foundry	7	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
Cero de Pas 1½e	1	36	36	36	+¼
Certain-teed Prod	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
Certain-teed6pf	†740	86¾	84½	86¾	+2¼
Champ Pap&F ½e	3	28½	28¼	28½	+⅛
Checker Cab	3	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	14	46⅛	46	46⅛	
Chi & E Ill ½g	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	2	16⅛	16	16	
Chi Grt West	21	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	2	23¼	23	23	—⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	5	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
Chi No West wi	38	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+⅝
Chi No West pf wi	41	58½	57¾	58½	—⅝
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	19	19	19	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	16	16	16	
Childs Co	1	3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	7	94¾	94⅛	94⅝	+⅛
City I&F 1.20	5	25	24¾	25	+¼
City Invest	† 20	63	63	63	
Clark Equip 1½e	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+½
Cluet Peab 1e	2	38	38	38	+⅜
Colgate-Plm ½a	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 50	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	6	18½	18⅛	18½	
ColumB'castA.80e	2	33	33	33	+⅛
Colum G&E .10e	108	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	81½	81½	81½	+½
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 30	75	75	75	
Colum Pict ½g	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	—⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	1	46½	46½	46½	
Colum Carbon 4	4	92	92	92	+⅛
Coml Credit 2	3	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	—⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	2	47	47	47	—⅛
Coml Solvents .30e	8	18⅛	17⅞	18	
Com'wlth&South	74	¾	11/16	¾	
Com & So pf 2½k	4	82	82	82	—¼
Com Ed 1.40	4	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+¼
Conde Nast ½e	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—½
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 30	97	97	97	+1¼
Cons Copper .20g	14	4½	4⅜	4½	
Cons Edison 1.60	8	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
Cons Film Ind	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Cons Film pf ½k	2	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
ConsLaundries .35e	2	12	12	12	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	30½	30⅜	30½	+¼
Cons Vultee 1½e	14	14	13¾	14	+⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	22¾	22½	22¾	
ConsumP pf4½	† 40	105½	105¼	105¼	—½
Cont Bak ½e	2	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
Cont Can ½e	4	41⅝	41½	41⅝	—⅜

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 1,889,640
1944 volume to date 131,342,925
1943 volume to date 171,484,418

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cont Diam F .30e	15	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
Cont Motors .30e	16	8¼	8	8⅛	+⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	3	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
Cooper Bess ½e	5	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
CopperweldStl .80	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 80	49⅞	49½	49¾	—¼
Corn Prod 2.60	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	—⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	2	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
Coty Inc .15e	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
Coty Interna	† 7	4	4	4	
Crane Co 1	3	27	26¾	26⅞	
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	108½	108½	108½	+½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	1	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅜
Crown Cork ½e	1	37	37	37	+⅜
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Crown Zeller 1	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Crucible Steel 3g	4	34½	34⅜	34½	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	10	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
Cudahy Packing	30	28½	27½	28⅜	+1¼
Curtis Publishing	15	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾g	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅛
D					
Davison Chem 1e	6	14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
Deere & Co 2g	1	45	45	45	+⅛
Del & Hudson	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+⅛
Del Lack & West	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Detroit Edi .90e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Diam Match 1½	4	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	+¼
Diam T Motor ½e	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	33¼	33	33⅛	+⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	97	97	97	Jun 30
Doehler D Cas¾e	1	44	44	44	
Dome Mines h1.60	4	24⅝	24½	24½	+¼
Douglas Airc 5g	5	54	54	54	+1
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111	111	111	—¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	38½	38	38½	+½
Dunhill Int	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	
du Pont de N 2½e	2	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛	+⅛
E					
Eagle PichLd .30e	5	13½	13½	13½	
Eastern Air L	4	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅜
Eastern R M .20e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	170¾	170¾	170¾	+¾
Eaton Mfg 3	2	49½	49⅜	49½	—½
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	44½	44⅜	44½	—⅛
Electric Boat ¾e	3	12½	12¼	12¼	—¼
El Power & Lt	50	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	5	95½	95½	95½	—⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	42½	42¼	42¼	+½
Endicott-John 3	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	
Eng Pub Service	5	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
EPS$5½pf5½	†350	100	99¾	100	
Eng PS $6 pf6	†100	104	103½	104	+1
Equit Off Bldg	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Erie R R ½e	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Erie R R ct ½e	12	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
EurekaVCleaner¾e	3	10	10	10	
Evans Prod ¼e	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	—¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	36½	36	36	—¼
Exchange Buff ¼e	6	4¼	4	4	—⅛
F					
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Fed MotTruck .40	5	9	8¾	9	
Federat D Strs1½	3	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼	† 80	98½	98½	98½	+¼
Firest T&R pf4½	1	108	108	108	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—⅛
Flintkote pf4½	† 10	106	106	106	
Florence Stove 2	6	38	38	38	—¼
FollansbeeStl pf	† 30	50	50	50	—1
Foster Wheeler¼e	15	22⅞	21⅞	22¾	+⅞
FostWh6pf 1½	† 50	21¾	21¾	21¾	—¼
Fruehauf Tra .80e	5	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—¼
Frueh4½pf4½	† 20	113½	113½	113½	+½
G					
Gabriel Co	89	6½	6	6½	+½
Gair Robert .30g	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Gen Baking .30e	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	94	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+⅝
Gen Cable	5	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable A	5	16	15¾	15¾	—¼
GenCable pf5¼k†	50	97½	97½	97½	+½
Gen Cigar 1	1	28	28	28	
Gen Elec 1.40	20	38	37¾	37⅞	—⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	8	42¾	42⅜	42½	—⅜
Gen G & El A	24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Gen Motors 1½e	14	64½	64⅛	64½	
Gen Motors pf 5	5	128½	128½	128½	
Gen Out Ad ¼e	5	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—¼
Gen PrintInk .20e	4	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	2	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
Gen Real & Util	20	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Gen Shoe ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†220	78	77¾	78	—¼
Gen Time Inst ½e	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	24½	24¼	24½	—⅜
Gillette Saf R .80	3	12½	12½	12½	—¼
Gimbel Bros .65e	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Glidden Co .60e	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Goebel Brew .20	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 10	108	108	108	+¼
Goodrich BF 1e	8	52½	52¼	52¼	
Goodyear T&R 1e	4	48¾	48⅝	48¾	+⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	29	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Granby Con M 15e	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
GraniteCStl 1.75e	9	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	9	35⅞	35¾	35¾	+¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
Green H L 2a	2	49	49	49	—½
Greyhound Corp 1	18	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Grum Airc En 1e	10	14¾	14½	14½	+¼
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	14¾	14½	14½	—⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	55½	55½	55½	—¾
Gulf Oil 1a	11	48¼	47¾	47¾	
H					
Hamil Watch .20e	23	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
Hanna 4¼ pf	10	104½	104½	104½	
Harb-Walker 1	3	18½	18½	18½	
Hat Corp Am ½g	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	4	9	9	9	—⅛
Hayes Mfg	53	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
Hazel-AtlasGl5	†110	104	104	104	+½
Helme GW 3¼e	2	75	75	75	
Hercules Motor 1	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
Holland Furn 2	1	43	43	43	
Hollander&Son¼e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+½
Holly Sugar 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Homestake Min	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Houd-Hers B ½e	3	17½	17½	17½	
Houston Oil	40	12	11⅞	12	+¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	68¾	68½	68¾	+1¼
Howe Sound 1¼e	4	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
Hudson & Man	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—½
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	27½	27¼	27½	
HudsonMotor .20e	27	15¼	14¾	15	
Hupp Motor	21	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	28	28	28	
Illinois Central	10	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+⅛
Ill CentralLL 4	† 50	64½	64½	64½	—¼
Indust Rayon 2	3	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+⅝
Inland Steel 2e	2	81¼	81¼	81¼	
InspirationCop½e	2	12	11⅞	12	
Intercon Rubber 1g	62	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
Interch Corp 1.60	1	37	37	37	+½
InterlakeIron .35g	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Int Harvester 2.60	4	78⅝	78	78	—1
Int Harvester pf7†	21	174½	174¼	174½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
IntMinerals&C½e	44	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
Int Mining	11	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	14	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Int Nick Can pf7†	2	132	132	132	+¼
Int Paper	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
Int Paper pf 5	2	84	83⅞	84	+⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Int Shoe 1.80	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
Int Silver 3	2	75	75	75	+½
Int Tel & Tel	19	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
Int Tel&Tel for ct	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+⅛
Interst Dept S ¾e	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
Interypre Cp ¾e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
J					
Jarvis W B .60e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+½
Jewel Tea 1	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅜
Johns Manville 1e	2	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	
Jones&LStl 1½e	14	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+⅜
Jones&LStl pf A 5	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	—¼
Jones&LStl pf B 5	2	83	82¾	83	+¼
Joy Mfg .80	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
Kan City South	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	55.5	Prev. day	55.3
Month ago	53.2	Year ago	52.3
1944 high	55.6	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kan City Sou pf2g	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	1	19	19	19	—⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e	13	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Kinney G R Co	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Kinney $5pf 3k	† 20	66¾	66¾	66¾	—⅜
Kresge (SS) 1	1	24½	24½	24½	
Kresge D Strs ¼e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
Kress S H 1.60	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
L					
Laclede Gas	† 1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
Lambert Co 1½	2	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+⅛
Lehigh C&N ½e	48	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
LehighPortCpf4	† 20	124	124	124	
Lehigh Val Coal	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	9	25½	25¼	25½	+¼
Lehigh Val RR	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½e		52	52	52	—⅛
LibbyMcN&L ½e	16	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	2	84	84	84	—½
Liggett&My pf7	† 10	181⅜	181⅜	181⅜	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	28	27¾	28	+¼
Lockhead Airc 1e	13	16½	16¼	16½	+⅜
Loew's Inc 2a	1	66½	66½	66½	
Lone Star Cem ¾e	3	51	50½	51	
Long-B Lumb .10k	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Lorillard (P)½e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
Louis Nash 2e	1	86	86	86	—1
Louisv G&E A1½	2	23½	23½	23½	
M					
MacAnd&Forb.85e	1	28½	28½	28½	+¼
Mack Trucks 1e	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	—⅛
Macy R H 2a	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
Magma Copper ½e	1	18	18	18	—⅛
Manati Sugar	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
MaracaiboOEx.05g	5	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
Marine Midl .16e	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	
MarketStRyprpf	†230	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
Marshall Field .80	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Martin GL 1½e	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
Martin-Parry .15e	4	8	8	8	
Masonite Corp 1	3	47⅛	47	47⅛	—⅜
May Dept Strs 3	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	—⅛
Maytag Co	2	8	8	8	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	—¾
McGraw Elec 1	3	31½	31½	31½	+¼
McKees&Rob .65e	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
Mead Corp .30e	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Melville Shoe 2	3	36½	36¼	36½	+½
Mengel Co ¼g	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Mengel 5pf 2½	† 10	47¾	47¾	47¾	—¼
Merch & Min Tr 2	3	32¾	32½	32¾	+⅝
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	4	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—⅜
Miami Copper ¼e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
Mid Cont Pet .40e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	—⅛
Midland Stl P 2	2	36	36	36	+¼
Minn-H Reg ¼e	4	41	40¾	40¾	
Minn-Moline	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Minn&StLRy 2e	1	52¾	52¼	52¼	—¼
Mission Corp 1g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—½
Mo-Kan-Texas	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	8	14¾	14½	14¾	+½
Montgom Ward 2	2	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	
Morrell(J)&Co 1e	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Morris & Essex	† 200	27⅞	27¾	27¾	—⅛
MotorProducts½e	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+¼
Motor Wheel .60e	1	22	22	22	—¼
MuellerBrass 1.60	4	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+⅜
Mullins Mfg B	10	8⅝	8½	8½	—½
Murray Corp ¼e	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
N					
Nash-Kelv ¼e	35	16⅝	16½	16½	—¼
Nat Acme 1e	1	18	18	18	
Nat Auto Fib ½g	10	12½	12⅜	12½	+¼
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	13	12	13	+⅛
Nat Aviation ¾g	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Nat Biscuit 1.20a	10	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—¼
Nat Biscuit pf 7	1	174	174	174	+½
NatBond&Shr .30e	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+⅝
Nat Can	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Nat Cash Reg 1a	10	32½	32⅛	32½	+⅜
Nat CylinderG .80	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Nat Dairy Prod½e	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
Nat Distillers 2	14	35	34¾	34¾	
Nat Gypsum ¼g	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½	† 110	99	99	99	
Nat Lead ½	9	24¾	24½	24¾	+⅛
Nat Power & Lt	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
Nat Steel 3	7	65	64½	65	+½
Nat Supply	17	16	15¾	16	+⅛
Nat Sup $2pf1½k	5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
Nat Tea	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Nehi Corp ¾e	2	16½	16½	16½	+¼
Neisner Bros 1a	5	28	27⅞	28	+¼
Newport Ind .40e	7	20½	20½	20½	+⅜
Newpt N Ship 1e	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
Newpt N Sh pf 5	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+¼
NY Air Brake 1e	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅜
NY Cent RR 1½e	28	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+¼
NY Chi StL pf	4	83⅞	83⅛	83⅛	—¾
NYC Omnibus1½e	1	25½	25½	25½	—⅛
NY Lack & W	† 1	71¼	71¼	71¼	—¼
NY Shipbuild1½e	2	16	15⅞	16	+¼
No AmAviation 1g	45	9	8¾	9	+⅛
No Amer Co .91f	5	18½	18½	18½	
No Am Co 6 pf 3	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Northern Pac 1e	37	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Nor Sta Pr pf 5	† 10	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Norwalk T&R .20e	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	19	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅜
OliverFarmEq1½e	2	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jun 30
Omnibus Cp ½e	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Omnibus Cp pf8	† 40	100¾	100½	100½	Jun 30
Oppenheim C .80g	9	14¼	14	14	+⅛
Otis Elevator .40e	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+⅜
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	62	62	62	
P					
Pac Coast 2 pf	† 60	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅝
Pac Mills 2	1	39¾	39½	39½	—¼
Pac Tin Cons	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
Packard Mot .10e	48	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	7	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+⅜
Panh P&R .10e	9	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Para Pictures 2	5	28¾	28½	28½	—¼
Park & Tilford	5	35½	34⅝	35½	+1
Park Utah Con M	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Parke Davis .60e	3	29½	29¼	29¼	
Parmelee Transport	2	8	8	8	
PatinoMines 1½e	2	19	19	19	—⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	8	14½	14¼	14½	+¼
Penn-Dix Cement	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
PennDixCempfA1k	8	58¼	58	58¼	—¾
Penn RR 1e	2	30	30	30	
Peoples Drug .65e	1	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
Peoples GasL&C 4	1	60½	60½	60½	+½
Peoria & East	11	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	+1⅛
Pepsi-Cola ½e	5	52¾	52½	52¾	—¼
Petrol Corp .30e	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+¼
Pfeiffer Brew ½e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Pfizer Ch&Co 1.40	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	5	23½	23¼	23½	
Phila Co 6pf 3	† 20	53¼	53¼	53¼	+⅛
Phila Co $6pf6	† 30	99½	99½	99½	+¼
Phila Elec .60e	4	19½	19½	19½	
Philco Corp .40e	10	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
Philip Morris 3a	2	90¼	90	90	—½
Phillips Pet 2	4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅜
Phoenix Hosiery	1	13½	13½	13½	
Pillsbury Flour¾e	1	27	27	27	
Pitts & West Va	1	17½	17½	17½	+¾
Pittsburg Coal	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Pitts Coal pf 1k	2	73¼	73	73	
Pitt Coke&Ir ½g	2	9½	9⅜	9½	
Pitt Forgings ½e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—⅜
PittScr&Bolt 20e	34	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
Pitt Steel	4	9⅛	9	9	
Pitt Steel pf 5	† 20	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	—⅛
Pitt Stlprpf2¾	† 10	63	63	63	
Pittston Co	42	11	11	11	+⅛
Pittston pf B 5	† 10	70½	70½	70½	
Poor & Co B ¼e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
PressedStlCar ¾e	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Proctor & Gam 2a	1	57½	57½	57½	
Pub Svs NJ ½e	2	17	16⅞	17	
Pub S NJ 8pf8	†170	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛	
Pub S NJ 7pf7	† 10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—⅛
Pub S NJ 6pf6	†110	101¾	101⅛	101¾	
Pub SNJ $5pf5	† 2	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	
Pullman 1e	17	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛	—⅜
Pure Oil ¾g	13	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅜
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	27	11¼	11	11¼	
Radio pf 3½	1	75½	75½	75½	+½
Radio-K-Orph	42	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6	†440	91¾	91⅝	91¾	+⅜
RR Sec I C Stk	† 10	16	16	16	+¼
Rayonier Inc	1	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Reading Co 1	1	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
Reming Rand .90a	2	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
Rens & Sara 8	† 10	95	95	95	
Reo Motors ¼e	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
Repub Steel ½e	24	20	19¾	20	+⅛
Rep Stl cv pf 6	† 70	101½	101½	101½	
Revere Cop & Br	16	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Reynolds Met ½e	8	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅜
ReynoldsSpring½e	4	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
Reyn T 1.40a	† 10	37½	37½	37½	—1
Reynolds B 1.40a	11	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+¼
Rheem Mfg 1	24	18¼	16¾	18¼	+1½
Richfield Oil ½g	10	9⅞	10	10	+¼
Roan Ant C .15g	‡ 4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
Royal Type .30e	5	23½	22¾	23½	+½
Ruberoid .30e	4	31⅛	31	31⅛	+¼
S					
St Joseph Lead 1e	4	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+⅜
St L-San Fran	1	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
St L-San Fran pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Savage Arms ½e	34	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Schenley Dist new	10	33	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
Seagrave Corp	8	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
Sears Roebuck 3a	9	97⅜	97	97¼	—⅛
Servel Inc 1	8	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+¼
SharonStlCorp ½e	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
Sheaffer Pen 2a	† 20	53½	53½	53½	+⅛
Shell Un Oil 1¼g	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
Simmons Co ½e	5	32¾	32½	32¾	+¼
SimondsS&Stl.80e	2	26	26	26	
Sinclair Oil .80	41	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
Socony-Vacuum ½	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
Southern Pac 2a	7	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+⅛
Southern Ry 2e	3	26⅝	26½	26½	—¼
Southern Ry pf 5	2	57½	57⅛	57⅛	—⅜
Sparks With .10e	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Spear & Co	1	8½	8½	8½	—½
Spencer Kell 1.80	2	32	32	32	
Sperry Corp 1½g	5	27½	26½	26½	—⅜
Spicer Mfg1½e	1	45½	45½	45½	+½
Spiegel Inc	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	†100	66½	66½	66½	—¾
Square D Co 1e	1	37	37	37	+½
Squibb4½pf4½†	10	110½	110½	110½	
Stand Brands 1	1	30½	30½	30½	+½
Std G & E $4 pf	16	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
Std G&E $6pr pf	12	50¾	49	50¾	+1⅞
Std G&E $7pr pf	23	60	58¾	59¾	+1⅜
Stand Oil Cal 1e	7	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+¼
Stand Oil Ind 1a	19	33	32⅞	33	+¼
Stand Oil NJ 1a	8	57¼	57	57¼	+¼
Stand Oil Ohio 2	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	29	10⅝	10½	10½	
SterlingDrug 1½e	6	66½	66½	66½	—¼
Stewart Warn ½a	9	16¾	16¾	16¾	—¼
Stokely Bros	23	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+½
Stokely Bros pf 1	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅜
Stone & Web ¾g	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	
Studebaker ¼e	24	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
Sunray Oil .10e	8	7⅛	7	7	
Sunshine Mng .20e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Sweets Co Am ¼e	9	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅜
Swift & Co 1.60a	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
Swift Intl 2a	18	31⅝	31¼	31¼	—¾
Sylvan El Pr ½e	10	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
Syming-Gould	10	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
T					
Talcott J Inc .40	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Talcottptcpf2¾	† 10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
Telautograph	2	6	6	6	+⅛
Tenn Corp ½e	7	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
Texas Co 2	10	48	47½	47⅝	—⅛
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	11	6	5¾	5⅞	—⅛
Tex GulfSulph 2a	2	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+½
Tex Pac C&O ½	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
Tex PLTrust .15g	5	10	10	10	—¼
Thatcher Mfg ½e	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
The Fair	3	8½	8½	8½	—¼
The Fairpf3½k	† 30	112½	112½	112½	
Thermoid Co .40	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
Thompson Prod½e	3	44½	44	44½	
Thompson-Starrett	16	4¼	4	4⅛	
Thompson-Star pf	4	27⅝	27½	27½	+½
TideWatAOil .40e	7	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
TideWAOpf4½	† 20	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+¼
Timken-D Axle 1e	3	30⅛	29¾	30	
Timken R Bear 1e	2	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+⅛
Transamerica ½	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Trans & West Air	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	+¼
Transue & Wil 1e	1	17	17	17	+⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	26	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+¼
Truax-TraerC .40e	3	10¼	10	10¼	—⅛
Twent C-FoxF 2	8	26¼	26	26⅛	
Twent C-Foxpf1½	4	33	33	33	+⅛
Twin City RapidTr	1	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Twin CRt pf3½k†	40	97	97	97	
Twin Coach .30g	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
U					
UnionBag&P1.30e	8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Union Carb 2¼e	3	81	81	81	
Union Oil Cal 1	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Union Pacific 6	2	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+⅜
Union Tank Car 1e	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
United Air L ½e	19	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+⅜
United Airc 1½e	17	29¼	28¾	29¼	+¼
United Airc pf 5	6	103¾	103½	103½	Jun 30
United Biscuit 1	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
United Carbon 3	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+⅜
United Corp	234	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	23	36⅝	36½	36½	+¼
United Drug	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+¼
United Dyewood	4	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
UnitedDyepf1¾g†	10	61	60	60	
UnitedElCoal ¼e	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
United Fruit 2¼e	2	85½	85½	85½	—¼
Unit Gas Imp .10a	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Unit Gas Imp wi	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Unit Mer&Mfr 2a	4	36½	36	36	Jun 30
UnitMer&Mfgpf5†	40	104	104	104	
United Paperbd	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+¼
US & For Sec	3	12½	12⅜	12½	—¼
US Freight ¼e	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
US Gypsum 2	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	—½
US Gypsum pf 7	† 80	174¼	174¼	174¼	
US Indus Chem 1a	12	40¾	40½	40½	—½
US Leather	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
US Leather A 1e	21	25¼	24⅝	25	+½
US Lines	190	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅜
US Lines pf .70	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
US Pipe & F 1.60	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+¼
US Real & Imp	3	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
US Rubber 1e	4	52½	52⅛	52½	
US SmR&Mpf3½	2	73	73	73	+¼
US Steel 2e	25	59½	59¼	59⅜	
US Steel pf 7	3	131⅞	130⅞	131⅞	+⅞
US Tobacco .60e	1	27	27	27	+¼
Un Stockyds .15g	4	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
United Stores A	7	4	4	4	+⅛
Univ-Cycl Stl ½e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
Univ Lab	18	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+¼
Univ Lab pf 2½	110	39	38¼	39	+1
Univ Leaf Tob4	† 30	73	73	73	
V					
Van Norman 1	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
Vanadium Corp 1	1	21½	21½	21½	—⅛
Vertient S .20e	† 9	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Va-Caro Chem	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
Va El&P $5pf5	†110	114	113½	114	+¼
VicksSh&Pac 5	† 10	76	76	76	—1
W					
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
Walworth Co .30e	20	10	9¾	9¾	—¼
Ward Baking B	1	2	2	2	+⅛
Warner Bros Pict	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
Wayne Pump 2	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
Webster Eisenlohr	142	10	9¼	10	+⅝
Wesson O&S ¾e	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
West Ind Sug ½a	3	24	24	24	+⅛
West PEI 7pf7	† 10	105¾	105¾	105¾	+⅛
West Auto Sup 1	14	35¼	34¾	35¼	+½
West Maryland	13	6⅛	6	6	
West Maryl 2 pf	2	16	15⅞	16	—⅛
West Un Tel A 1e	5	49	48½	48¾	—¼
Westing A Br ½e	7	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
West El & Mfg 2e	1	105	105	105	
Westv4½pf4¼	† 20	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Wheeling Stl ½e	8	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+¼
Wheel Stl prpf5	† 70	76½	76	76½	—¼
White Motor ½e	3	28	28	28	+¼
White Sew Mach	11	9	8¾	8¾	
Willys Overland	115	17¾	17⅛	17¾	—⅛
Wil-O pf cld3.60k	3	22	22	22	
Wilson & Co	78	11	10½	11	+½
Wilson-Jones ¾e	2	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
Woolwth FW 1.60	4	41⅝	41½	41½	—⅛
Worth P & M	1	30	30	30	
Wor P prpf 4½	1	65½	65½	65½	
Wrigley W)Jr 1½a	1	68	68	68	—¾
Y					
York Corp .30e	20	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
Young Spg&W 1a	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
Youngst Sh&T 1e	6	40¾	40½	40¾	+¼
Youngst Stl D ½e	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	2	42	4 ¾	41¾	
Zonite Prod .30g	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.

(‡) Ex-rights. (‡) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (§) Stamped. (°) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution. (‡°) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.

Stock Market Continues Its Upward Trend

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Prices proved in today's stock market generally were moderately improved in today's stock market and, while low-quoted issues continued to provide the principal activity, high grade shares exhibited quiet strength.

The Russian war news was considered bullish for peace-rated performers, but there was a tendency toward conservatism because of the forthcoming holiday. Boardrooms were virtually deserted as most Wall Streeters had adjourned Friday with the intention of remaining away until Wednesday. Principal exchanges will recess Tuesday for Independence Day.

Utilities and scattered aircrafts were lively on the upside at the start. Dealings then slackened. Rails, motors and steels were mixed near the final hour.

In front were Aviation Corp., appearing in blocks running to 5,000 shares; Douglas Aircraft, Standard Gas preferred, Electric Power & Light, Amerada, Armour, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, American Can, and Eastman Kodak.

Losers included Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Bethlehem, General Motors, Willys-Overland, United Aircraft, General Electric and Montgomery Ward.

Bond Prices Uneven

A few rails moved selectively higher again in the bond market today while some investment-rated issues struck profit cashing snags here and there.

Baltimore & Ohio first mortgages of '48 and other loans of that road, St. Paul "C" and "E" 4½s of '89, North Western 4½s, Peoria & Eastern Illinois incomes, Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s in three series, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, and Virginia and Southwestern consolidated 5s were among the gainers.

Off a shade as investors balanced accounts for the holiday week end were Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s, Frisco 4½s of '78, New York Central refunding 5s, Kansas City Southern 3s, and American Telephone 3s.

Argentine February and April 4s of '72 were active and higher in an otherwise mixed foreign list.

Wholesale Prices Remain Steady In June 24 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general average of commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended June 24, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

The bureau's comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series held at 103.7 per cent of the 1926 average, the report said, the average for all commodities being 0.2 per cent below last month's level and 0.6 per cent below that of a year ago.

The index for farm products was 0.6 per cent below the level of four weeks ago and 2½ per cent lower than a year ago, the report added. Wholesale food prices were unchanged from the corresponding week of May but were nearly 3 per cent lower than in June, 1943.

The report said industrial commodity markets continued to show relative stability.

Commodity Groups (1926=100)	June 24 1944	June 17 1944	P.C.Changes to June 17, 1944, from June 17 1944	June 26 1943
All com'dities	•103.7	•103.7	·····	+ 0.6
Farm prod'ts	•123.0	•122.9	—0.1	— 2.5
Foods	104.9	104.9	·····	— 2.9
Hides, leather	117.7	117.7	·····	— 0.6
Textile prod	97.3	97.3	·····	+ 0.4
Fuel, lt mtls	83.8	83.7	+0.1	+ 2.9
Metal & prod	•103.8	•103.8	·····	— 0.1
Build'g mtls	115.9	115.8	+0.1	+ 5.0
Chem & allied	105.3	105.3	·····	+ 5.1
Housefurn'gs	106.0	106.0	·····	+ 1.6
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	·····	+ 1.9
Raw materials	•113.2	•113.1	+0.1	— 0.9
Semi-mfd gds	93.7	93.7	·····	+ 1.1
Manuf'd prods	•101.1	•101.0	+0.1	+ 1.4
Com other than farm prod'ts	•99.5	•99.5	·····	+ 1.4
Com other than farm, foods	•98.7	•98.7	·····	+ 1.9

•Preliminary.

Dealings in Finland Bonds Suspended

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP) — Dealings in the dollar bonds of Finland were ordered suspended in the New York Stock Exchange today as a result of the break in diplomatic relations.

The order affects Republic of Finland 6 per cent sinking fund bonds of 1945 of which $1,224,000 are outstanding, and Helsingfors 6½s of 1960, held here to the extent of around $6,500,000.

Action of the exchange was in line with previous suspensions of trading in dollar bonds of other countries which came under Axis control.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat:			
July	1.58-1.57⅞	1.58⅛-¼	1.46⅝
Sept.	1.59-1.58⅝	1.58⅞-1.59	1.46¾
Dec.	1.60⅞	1.60⅝-¾	1.48⅛
May	1.62¼-⅜	1.62⅛	1.49⅞
Oats:			
July	....	.76¼	.69⅜
Sept.	....	.71⅜	.67¾
Dec.	.70⅝-¾	.70⅝	.68⅞
May	.71-71¼	.71⅛	.69⅞
Rye:			
July	1.08-1.08⅛	1.08⅝-¼	1.07⅛
Sept.	1.09⅞-⅝	1.00⅞-⅝	1.05¼
Dec.	1.11¾	1.11¾	1.07¼
May	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.10⅝
Barley:			
July	1.22⅝	1.22⅝	......
Sept.	....	1.12⅞	......
Dec.	....	1.12⅞	......

Cotton

July	21.94	22.00	21.92	21.98	21.95
October	21.27	21.33	21.23	21.29	21.24
December	21.11	21.13	21.03	21.13	21.00
March	21.11	21.13	20.87	21.00	20.95
May	20.73	20.80	20.67	20.80	20.70

Government Releases Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has returned to private operation the American Railroad Company of Puerto Rico. The agency said possession of the road was no longer required for successful prosecution of the war.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s 49-46 104	104.28	104.28	104.28
1 2s53-51	103.13	103.13	103.13
5 2½s 67-62	100.12	100.12	100.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Am&FP5s2030	93½	93½	93½
2 AmT&T 3¼s66	109½	109½	109½
17 AmT&T 3¼s61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
85 AmT&T 3s56	123⅝	123⅜	123⅜
1 AmTob 3s62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 AmWWE 6s75	114	114	114
3 Ann Arb 4s95	90	90	90
1 ATSF 4s95	123¼	123¼	123¼
8 ACL 1st4s52	101	101	101
9 ACL clt4s52	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10 ACL 4½s64	85¼	85¼	85¼
17 B&O st m 48	90¾	90⅝	90¾
71 B&O 95 A	55⅞	55½	55⅞
2 B&O 95 C	61½	61½	61½
24 B&O 2000 D	55½	55½	55½
13 B&O cv 60	40⅝	40½	40⅝
8 B¾O 4s 48	89¾	89	89¾
1 B¾OPLE&WV 4s 51	83	83	83
9 B¾O SW 50	72⅛	72	72
1 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	128½	128½	128½
5 Bost Me 4½s 70	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Brk UG 5s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 BufR&P 57st	60	60	60
4 Can P 4½s60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Can P 4s perp	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Cen G cn5s45	45½	45½	45½
1 Cen P 1st4s49	104½	104½	104½
5 CRRNJ 5s 87	31¾	31¾	31¾
2 C&O 3½s 96E	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Chi&A 3s49	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 CB&Q 5s71A	107	107	107
8 CB¾Q 4½s77	106	105¾	105¾
2 CB¾Q g 4s58	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 CB&Q 3½sIll49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 CGW 4s88	85¾	85¾	85¾
94 CMSPP 5s75	61¾	61⅛	61¾
11 CMSPP 5s2000	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
47 CMSP 4½s89C	89½	89⅛	89½
13 CMSP g 4s89	85½	85	85½
15 C&NW 5s87	83¾	83¾	83¾
115 C&NW 4¾s49	17⅜	17	17⅜
69 C&NW 4½s 99	72	71¾	71¾
3 CNW 4½s2037	63	63	63
32 C&NW 4s 89	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 CRI&P 4s88	75	74⅞	75
30 CRIP r 4s34	44¾	44⅝	44¾
9 ChUS 3¾s63	109⅛	109	109
2 Ch&WI 4s52	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 CCCSL 4½s77	73¾	73¼	73¼
3 ClEIll 3s70	108	108	108
9 Cl UT 5s73	99½	99½	99½
3 Cl UT 4½s77	92½	92½	92½
13 ColG 5s52May	105¼	105⅛	105¼
9 Col G 5s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Ed 3½s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Del & H 4s 63	95¾	95¾	95¾
9 D&RGW 5s 55	5⅝	5½	5½
20 DRGW 5s 55 a	4¾	4½	4½
5 D&RGW 5s 78	48	48	48
16 Erie 4½s 2015	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 Erie 4s 95	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Fla EC 5s 74	48½	48⅜	48⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103½	103½	103½
29 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	100⅜	100¼	100¼
6 Hud C 5s 62 A	66	65¾	65¾
4 H&M r 5s 57	65	64¾	64¾
3 IC 4s 53	81½	81½	81½
7 IC 4¾s 66	67⅛	67	67
16 ICCSL 5s 63 A	71¼	71	71
1 Int GN 6s 52	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
12 Int HE 6s 44	64½	64½	64½
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	91¾	91¼	91¾
6 Int T&T 5s 55	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Jon & L 3¼s 61	103	103	103
13 KC Ft S 4s 36	87	87	87
1 KKC Eou 5s 50	87½	87½	87½
2 Lac G 5½s 53	99¾	99½	99½
10 Leh V 4½s 2003	44	43¾	44
11 Leh V 4s 2003	40	39⅞	40
1 L Isl r 4s 49	105⅞	105½	105½
4 Lorillard 3s 63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Lou&A 5s 69	102	102	102
5 L&N 3¾s 2003	103½	103½	103½
4 MSPSSM g 5s 38	44	44	44
2 MSPSSM c 4s 38	43½	43½	43½
1 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	68	68	68
20 Mo P 5s 65 A	66½	66½	66½
6 Mo P 5s 77 F	66½	66	66½
10 Mo P 5s 78 G	66¼	66¼	66¼
5 Mo P 5s 80 H	66¼	66¼	66⅛
5 Mo P 5s 81 I	66¼	66¼	66¼
22 MoP g4s75	26½	26½	26½
10 Mor&E 4½s55	61	61	61
2 NatDai 3¼s60	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 NERR 4s45	90¼	90⅛	90¼
7 NOTM 5½s54	84	83½	84
36 NYC r 5s 2013	74¾	74¼	74½
13 NYC 4½s2013A	69	69	69
25 NYC cn4s98	71⅝	71½	71½
10 NYC cv3¼s52	99½	99¼	99½
7 NYCHR 3½s97	95	94½	95
16 NYChSL 5½s74	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8 NYChSL 4½s78	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 NYNHH 4½s67	54	54	54
3 NYNHH 4s56	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
9 NYNHH 4s57	24⅝	24½	24½
6 NYOW r4s92	15	15	15
1 NYStm 3½63	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NYWB 4½s46	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 NorfS 5s2014	39½	39½	39½
12 NorP 6s2047	96¼	96	96¼
7 NorP 5s2047D	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
4 NorP 4s95	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
5 PG&E 4s64	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
5 PenRR 4½sd70	104	104	104
2 PenRR g4¼s81	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 PennRR 3¾s70	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Peo&E 4s60	77¼	77¼	77¼
23 Peo&E inc4s90	51	48	51
1 PhilEl 3½s67	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 PhRCI 6s49	29½	29½	29½
3 PhRCI 5s73st	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
2 PhilRy 4s37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 RioGW 4s49	55½	55½	55½
8 StLIMS4sRRG 33	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
25 StLSF 4½s78	35⅛	35	35
21 StLSF 4s50A	42	42	42
4 StLSW rf5s90	63¼	63¼	63¼
29 SeaAL c6s45	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
6 SeaAL 4s50st	67½	67½	67½
11 ShellU 2½s54	101½	101½	101½
1 Soc-Vac 3s64	105⅜	105¾	105¾
2 SoPac 4½s68	78⅜	78¼	78⅜
6 SoPac 4½s81	77¼	77	77
10 SoPac 4½s69	77¾	77½	77¾
15 SoPac rf4s55	101¼	100¾	101
5 SoPac clt4s49	101	101	101
5 SoPac 4½s Or77	84	84	84
4 SouRy cn5s94	114	114	114
1 SouRy g4s56	85½	85½	85½
3 StdOCal 2¾s66	103	103	103
10 StdONJ 3s61	105½	105½	105½
5 UnOilCal 3s67	103	103	103
3 UnOilCal 3s59	105	105	105
5 Wab 4¼s 91	80¼	80¼	80¼
28 W Md 4s52	99½	99¼	99¼
1 WestUn 5s60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 WhStl 3½s66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
145 Arg 4s72Feb	93	91⅞	93
19 Arg 4s72Ap	93	92	93
18 Australia 5s55	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Braz 6½s2657	61½	61½	61½
5 Braz 6½s 27-57	61½	61½	61½
17 BuenA 4¾s77	86	85½	85½
20 BuenA4½sAu76	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Canada 3¼s61	105	105	105
4 Chile MB 6s 62 a	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Chile 6s Jan 61 a	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5 Colomb 3s 70	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
4 Copenh 5s 52	73	73	73
10 Peru 7s 59	21	21	21
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5 Peru 2d 6s 61	19½	19½	19½
7 Queensld 6s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Rio de J 8s 46	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10 Rio de J 6½s 53	39¼	39⅛	39
12 Rio G do S 6s 68	38⅛	38	38⅛
2 San F (Pr) 4s 64	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,946,000; previous day, 6,839,000; week ago, 4,671,200; year ago, 4,892,000; two years ago, closed! Jan. 1 to date, 1,603,081,100; year ago, 2,032,736,100; two years ago, 1,126,286,500.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (¾g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
500	Airc Access	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Air-WayElAp(.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	AlumCoAm (1g)	33⅛	33	33⅛
200	Am Cen Mfg (½e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50	AmCP&LAn (1⅜k)	39	39	39
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	39¾	39⅝	39¾
600	Am & Fgn P war	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Gas & El (1.60)	29	29	29
25	Am Gas&El pf(4¾)	112¼	112¼	112¼
200	Am Lt & T (1.20)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
100	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Am Pot & Ch (¾e)	41	41	41
16900	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Am Superpow pf	17½	17¼	17½
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Am Writ Pap	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
9300	Argus Inc	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
2500	Ark Nat Gas	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
16500	ArkNat Gas A	4⅜	4	4⅜
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
400	Aro Equip (.55e)	12	11¾	12
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	10½	10½	10½
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6	6
100	Asso Laund	¾	¾	¾
100	Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Atlas D Forg (½e)	9	8⅝	9
900	Atlas Ply (.60)	13	12⅞	13
100	Auto V Mach (¼e)	5½	5½	5½
400	Babcock&W (¼e)	24½	24⅜	24½
800	Baldwin Loco war	7⅛	7	7⅛
400	Barium Stl	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
50	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	Basic Refrac .20e)	5½	5½	5½
700	Bellanca Airc (½e)	3	3	3
1600	Berk & G Furn	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Birds S Fdy (e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Blauners	10	10	10
100	Bliss (E W	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
300	Blumenthal (S)	15¾	15½	15½
110	Bohack (HC)	101	99	101
800	Bowm Bilt H 2 pf	2⅛	2	2⅛
1000	Breeze Corp (.80e)	13½	14¼	14¼
300	Brewst Aero	2½	2⅜	2⅜
600	Brill A	9¼	9	9¼
50	Brill pf	134	134	134
100	Brown F&W	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Brown-F Dist	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
800	Buf N & EP pf	16⅞	16¾	16¾
100	Buf N EP 5 pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
400	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1200	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Cab El Prod	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Callite Tung	7½	7⅜	7⅜
200	Can Marconi	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1300	Carrier Corp	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
6500	Catalin Am (.10e)	8	7¾	8
100	Cen Hud G&E	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
.20	CenNYPow pf (5)	100	100	100
200	Cen Ohio Stl	12	12	12
1800	Cessna Airc new	4¾	4½	4¾
50	Childs pf	43½	43½	43½
1900	Cities Service	16¾	16½	16⅝
600	Cit Svc pf	118	116	117½
30	Cit Svc pf BB	111½	110	111½
100	City&SubHom (.60)	8½	8½	8½
400	Claude Neon Lts	1	1	1
100	Colon Develop	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Colo F&I war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Colts PFArm	37¾	35¾	37¾
2100	Comwlth & So war	1-32	1-64	1-64
300	Comm Wat Svc	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Conn Gas&Coke	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	ConsGEBal(2.60)	66⅞	66½	66½
200	ConsGasUt(.10g)	5½	5½	5½
400	ConsRetStrs(.55e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	ConsStlCorp(¾e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
400	Cons Textile	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500	ContFdy&Mch(½e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Copper Range(½e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Corroon & Rev	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	CosdenPetropf	29½	29½	29½
100	Courtauls	9	9	9
800	Creole Pet	24½	24	24¼
1800	Croft Brew	1¼	1⅛	1¼
400	Crowley Milner	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1600	Crown C Pet	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Cuban AtlSug	23¾	23½	23¾
300	Cuban Tob	11½	11	11½
100	Dayton Rub	19	19	19
100	DennisonMfgA	4½	4½	4½
1100	Derby Oil	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
200	Det Gray Ir	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	DetMichSt (.10e)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
200	Divco Corp (¼g)	9½	9⅜	9½
100	Durh Hos B (¼e)	5	5	5
200	East Gas & F	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	East G&Fpr pf (4½)	66	66	66
300	East Sta Corp	13/16	⅞	13/16
6200	El Bond & Sh	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	94¼	94¼	94¼
1.25	Elgin Nat Wat	33	33	33
100	Emerson Elec (½g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
.25	EquityCrp$3pf	39	39	39
300	Faircld Cam & Inst	11¼	11¼	11¼
4400	Faircld E & A (.20g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
3400	Fansteel Met (¼g)	28⅜	27¾	28¼
200	Ford M Can A (21)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.11)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
250	Fuller (G A) (2g)	15½	15⅜	15½
10	Fuller $3 cv (3g)	47	47	47
300	Gellman Mfg (.20g)	3	3	3
400	Gen Alloys	1½	1½	1½
400	Gen Finance (.20)	4½	4½	4½
200	Gen Firepfg	20	20	20
50	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	99½	99	99
300	Gen Share	2	2	2
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	86½	86½	86½
300	Glen Ald Coal (.80e)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Inc pf (35k)	42	42	42
100	Grand Rap V (.05e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Gray Mfg	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Gt Atl&N nv (2¾e)	87	87	87
300	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	35½	35½	35½
100	Hammer Pap (1)	24¼	24¼	24¼
400	Hartford Ray vtc	1½	1½	1½
100	Hearn D Strs	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Hecla Min (½e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Heyden Ch (.40e)	19¾	19½	19¾
200	Hoe (R) & CoA	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
200	Holl C Gold (.28e)	11	11	11
100	Horn & Hard	30	30	30
200	Humble Oil	42¾	42¾	42¾
700	Hum-Ross F	7	6⅝	6⅝
400	Huyler's	4	3⅞	4
2700	Ill Pow	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛
3600	Ill Pow div ct	14½	13¾	14½
400	Ill Zinc	10¾	10½	10¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd	12½	12½	12½
150	Ins Co N Am 2½a)	84⅝	84½	84½
100	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	17¾	17¾	17¾
400	Int Hyd El pf	11	10½	11
500	Int Min & Ch war	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
1700	Int S Raz B (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Invest Roy (.04)	½	½	½
100	Ital Superpow A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Jacobs Air En (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1400	Jacobs (F. L.)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	98¼	98¼	98¼
20	KingCLtgpfB 1¾k	67½	67½	67½
800	KingstonProd .10e	3¾	3⅝	3¾
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼
100	Lack RR NJ	53¼	52½	53¼
200	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Lane-Wells (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Le Tourneau (1)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100	Lefcourt Real	4	4	4
40	Lefc Real pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
1000	Leonard Oil Dev	11/16	11/16	11/16
200	Line Material ½g	12½	12½	12½
800	Lone Star Gas .60g	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
800	Long Is Ltg	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Long Is L pf B	61¾	61¾	61¾
1000	Louis L&E .40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Mangel Strs	9	9	9
100	Marion St Shov	9	9	9
1100	McCord Rad B	8½	8¼	8⅜
600	McWill Dredg (¼e)	11¼	11	11⅛
700	Memph N Gas (.10e)	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
1200	Mesabi Iron	2	1⅞	2
900	Mich Bumper (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Mich St T (.30g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
900	Michigan Sug	13/16	⅞	13/16
200	Mid St P B vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Mid West Ref	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Minn Min&M	61¼	60⅞	61¼
400	Molybdenum	10¾	10½	10¾
500	Monogram Pict	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100	MonroeLoamA	2	2	2
300	Mt City Cop	2	1⅞	2
2500	Nat B H (.05g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Nat C Lines (1)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
800	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Nat Refin	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Nt Rub Mch (½e)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref (.85e)	24	24	24
200	Nat Un Rad	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Navarro Oil (.70e)	27	27	27
200	NEPA 6% pf (1k)	59⅜	59	59⅜
300	New Idea Inc (.60a)	20⅞	20½	20½
400	N J Zinc (3g)	64	63⅞	64
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	106½	105	106½
10	NY Wat Svc pf	65	65	65
13300	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	79	79	79
900	Niles-Bem-P	12⅛	13	13⅛
200	Noma Elec	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1	1	1
75	Nor Am L P pf	115	114	115
300	Nor Am Ray A	35	35	35
100	Nor Am Ray B	35	35	35
600	Nor Sta Pw A	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
2100	Ogden Corp	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Okla Nat Gas	25½	25½	25½
100	Overseas Sec	9½	9½	9½
400	Pac G&E 6 pf	37⅜	37	37
400	Pantepec Oil Ven	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
1000	Pennroad	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Pa Edis $5 pf	74	74	74
1000	Pa Gas & El A	2⅝	2½	2½
20	Pa P&L $6 pf	98	98	98
340	Pa P&L $7 pf	101¾	101⅝	101¾
100	Pharis T&R (.30g)	8	8	8
300	Phillips Pkg (¼e)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
400	Phoenix Sec	31	30¾	30¾
100	Pierce-Govern (.30e)	15	15	15
2500	Pioneer Gold	2⅞	2⅞	2½
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	Pitts&Lake E (5)	62½	62½	62½
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	114¾	114¾	114¾
100	Pleas V Wine (.20e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1800	Polaris Mng (.20e)	4¼	4	4
1600	Powdr & Alex (.30e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
2600	Premier Gld (h.04)	1	1	1
100	Prosperity Co B	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2000	PugSP&L (.90e)	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
100	Pyrene (.20e)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	155	155	155
1700	RKO opt war	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	Raym Conc (1a)	21	21	21
500	Raytheon Mfg	42½	41½	41½
200	ed Bank Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Reed Roll Bit (½e)	23	22⅝	22¾
500	Republic Avia ¼e	4½	4½	4½
3500	Richfield Oil war	1	1	1
400	Rome Cable .60	13¼	13	13¼
200	Root Pet	7½	7½	7½
100	Ryan Aero .35g	3½	3½	3½
300	Ryerson & Haynes	3½	3½	3½
180	St Regis Pap	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
3600	Salt Dome Oil	10¼	10	10¼
3900	Samson Unit	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛
300	Savoy Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Schulte (DA)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
50	Schulte(DA) pf(5)	69¼	69	69
250	Scran-SBW pf	93	92	92½
100	Sec Corp Gen(.05g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	Segal Lock & H	1½	1½	1½
300	SeiberlingRub(¼e)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
100	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Shat-Denn (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
20	Singer Mfg	258	256	258
1400	Solar Airc (.20e)	4	4	4
200	Solar Mfg (30g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	Sonotone (.10e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	40	40	40
1100	So Col Pow A	1	⅞	1
50	So Col Pow pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
900	Southl Royal (.20e)	10½	10¼	10½
200	Spalding	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	4¾	4½	4½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	17½	17½	17½
300	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Pow L B	⅛	⅛	⅛
2.50	St Pow & L pf	72	70½	72
100	Stand Prod	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
500	Starrett Corp vtc	2½	2½	2½
200	SterchiBrStrs	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
600	Sterling Inc (.10g)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300	Stroock&Co n (¾e)	13⅞	13¾	13¾
100	Tampa El (.80e)	24¾	24¾	24¾
2000	Technicolor (¼e)	18½	18⅛	18½
500	Texon Oil&L (.20e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Textron Inc	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Tilo Roof (.40)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1300	Tishman Realty	7¼	5¾	7¼
10	Todd Shpyds (2e)	76¼	76¼	76¼
900	Tonopah Min (.03e)	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Trans-Lux (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	11½	11⅜	11½
700	Udylite Corp (.20g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
400	Tung-Sol Lp (.10e)	7	7	7
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Ulen Realiz	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
3400	Unit Airc Pr (1)	10⅛	9½	10⅛
1400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2⅛	2	2
1000	Unit Corp war	⅛	3-32	⅛
200	Unit Elastic (1.40)	18	18	18
700	Unit Gas	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
250	Unit Gas pf (7k)	117	116⅞	116⅞
1600	Unit Gas war	3-32	3-32	3-32
600	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Lt&Pow B	½	½	½
500	Unit Lt&P pf	54½	54	54½
25	Unit Shoe M	73½	73½	73½
200	U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
125	US&I Sec pf (2k)	90	89½	89½
500	U S Foil B (.30e)	7½	7⅜	7½
100	United Stores	⅝	⅝	⅝
1200	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Univ Cool A (½e)	11½	11½	11½
600	Univ Cool B	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Univ Insur (½e)	21	21	21
300	Univ Pict vtc (1e)	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
2000	Utah-Id Sug (.15e)	3	2⅞	3
500	Utah Radio	8⅛	8	8⅛
600	Valspar Corp	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
10	Valspar pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
800	Waitt&Bd B	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Wentwth Mfg (⅜e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	West Va C&C (¼e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	West Air Lines	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	Wms Oil-O-Mat	4½	4½	4½
25	Willson Prod (.80)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Wrighh Harg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
.9 Appal E Pow 3¼s70	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 As G&E 5s50	25	25	25
1 As G&E 4½s49	25	25	25
4 Atlan City El 3¼s64	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3100 Cen St El 5½s54	52	51½	52
1 Cities Ser 5s58	103	103	103
14 Cities Ser 5s50	103	103	103
1300 East G&F 4s56A	98¾	98½	98¾
8 Elec P&L 5s2030	103½	103½	103½
6 Gatineau Pow 3¾s69	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Geo P&L 5s78	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 IllPow & L 6s53	105 17-32	105 17-32	105 17-32
2 Inters Pow 6s52	69⅞	69¼	69⅞
2 Inters Pow 5s57	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104	104	104
3 N Eng G&E 5s 50	87¼	87¼	87¼
16 N Eng G&E 5s 47	88	87¾	88
4 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	102½	102⅝	102⅝
9 N Eng Pow 5s 48	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	109½	109½	109½
3 Park Lex Ishld 3s 64	55	55	55
1 Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Pow CorCan4½s59B	98½	98½	98½
1 Safe Har W 4½s 79	110½	110½	110½
1 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 So Ind Ry 4s 51	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	97	97	97
16 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	97¼	96⅞	97¼
1 Stand P&L 6s 57	96¾	96¾	96¾
26 Starrett Corp 5s 50	42½	41	42½
1 Tex El S 5s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Twin CRT 5½s52A	100	100	100
1 Unit L&P 5½s 59	104½	104½	104½
3 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
3 West Pa Tract 5s 60	116½	116½	116½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Accumulated				
Am Elec Secur pf	10c	..	7- 1	6-21
Tenn Central Ry pf	$7	..	6-30	6-23
Wood, Alexander & James Ltd, 7 1st pf	$1.75	..	8- 1	7-15
Rlway Equip & Rlty 1st Ca Intl Invest pf	75c	..	9- 1	6-21
pf	$1.50	..	7-25	6-20
Texas Power $7 pf	$1	..	7- 1	6-20
West Ca Flour M pf	$2	..	7-31	7-12
Western Ins Secur pf	$1.50	..	7- 1	6-20
Irregular				
Aeolian Co pfr "A"	$1.38	..	7-15	6-30
Bangor Hydro El	15c	..	8- 1	7-10
Churugold Corp	50c	..	7-15	7- 1
Consum Gas (Reading)	30c	..	9-15	8-31
Dwight Mfg	50c	..	7-14	7- 7
Northwestern Bell Tel	$1.25	..	6-30	6-27
Panama Coca Cola Bot	50c	..	7-15	6-30
Rike-Kumler	75c	..	7-15	6-30
Southern Acid & Sul	37½c	..	7- 1	6-26
Schenley Dist (new)	50c	..	8-10	7-20
Shell Union Oil	50c	..	7-15	7- 7
Interim				
Woolworth & Co Ltd 10	....	..	..	..
Initial				
No Ind P S 5pf (New)	31½c	Q	7-14	6-30
Extra				
Air Reduct Co	25c	..	7-10	6-30
Central Investment	25c	..	7-21	7- 5
Consol Car Heat	$2	..	7-15	6-30
Regular				
Am Can Co	75c	..	8-15	7-20
Am Aggregates pf	$1.25	Q	7- 1	6-23
American Furniture pf	$1.75	Q	7-15	7-13
Baldwin Rubber	17½c	..	7-21	7-15
Best Foods	50c	..	7-28	7-17
Bobbs-Merrill pf	$1.12½	Q	7- 1	6-23
Boston Edison	50c	Q	8- 1	7-10
Calif El P pf	75c	Q	8- 1	7-15
Cent Hudson G&E	12c	..	8- 1	6-30
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	7- 1	6-23
Central Investment	$1	..	7- 1	7- 5
Chase Nat Bk (N Y)	70c	S	8- 1	7-20
City Nat Bk & Trust Chi	$1	..	8- 1	7-20
do	$1	..	11- 1	10-20
Clinton Trust (N Y)	35c	Q	7- 1	6-22
Consol Car Heat	$1	Q	7-15	6-30
Corn Prod Ref	65c	..	7-25	7- 7
Creamery Pack Mfg	37½c	Q	7-10	6-30
Crowell-Coll Pub pf	$3.50	S	8- 1	6-27
Dempster Mill Mfg	$1.50	..	7- 1	6-24
Dixie Home Strs	15c	Q	7-15	6-30
Eastern Corp	12½c	Q	8- 4	7-21
Eastern Steel Prod pf	25c	Q	7- 1	6-12
Fall River Tr (Mass.)	$1	Q	7- 1	6-28
Fed Dept Stores	37½c	..	7-31	7-21
Filene's Sons Co	25c	Q	7-25	7-15
do pf	$1.18¾	Q	7-25	7-15
Filtrol Co of Calif	15c	S	6-29	6-26
First Nat Bank (Del)	$4	S	6-30	6-15
Gen Am Oil of Tex pf	15c	Q	6-30	6-20
Gen Baking Co pf	$2*	Q	10- 2	9-16
Giddings & LewisM T	25c	..	7-15	7- 5
Do	25c	..	7-15	7- 5
Hartford El Lt	68¾c	Q	8- 1	7-15
Hartford S B Inp & Ins	40c	Q	7- 1	6-26
Hydro-Elec Sec pf "B"	25c	S	8- 1	6-30
Hershey Choc Corp pf	$1	Q	8-15	7-25
Horn & Hard (N Y)	40c	Q	8- 1	7-12
International Holdings	50c	..	8-15	7-14
Kennedys Inc	20c	..	7-20	7- 8
Do pf	31¼c	Q	7-15	6-30
Keyes Fibre pf	$1.50	Q	7- 1	6-26
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q	8- 1	7-13
Lazarus (F & R)	37½c	..	7-25	7-15
LibertyLoan Corp,A&B	7½c	..	7- 1	6-20
Do pf	87½c	Q	8- 1	7-20
Link-Belt Co 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q	10- 1	9-15
Lincoln Al Bk & Tr	50c	Q	8- 1	7-20
Do pf	50c	Q	8- 1	7-20
Liquidometer Corp	20c	..	7-21	6-30
Lord & Taylor 2nd pf	$2	Q	8- 1	7-17
Madison Sq Gar	25c	..	8-31	8-16
Masonite Corp	25c	..	9- 1	8-15
do pf	$1.12½	Q	9- 1	8-15
Middlesex Water pf	$3.50	S	7- 1	6-23
Mid-States Shoe	15c	..	6-20	6-10
Mt States Pow	37½c	..	7-20	6-30
Do pf	62½c	Q	7-20	6-30
National Shirt Shops	20c	..	7- 1	6-27
Do pf	$1.50	Q	7- 1	6-27
New England Confect	$1	..	6-30	6-23
New Eng Power pf	$1.50	Q	7- 1	6-27
New Brunswick Tel Co	13c	Q	7-15	6-30
No Ind P S 7 pf	$1.75	Q	7-14	6-30
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	7-14	6-30
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	7-14	6-30
Peaslee-Gaulbert	25c	..	7-28	7-24
Phila Elec pf	$1.10	Q	8- 1	7-31
Radio-Keith-Orph pf	$1.50	Q	8- 8	7-20
Reading Co	25c	..	8-10	7-13
Rhode Isl Ins	5c	Q	7- 1	6-22
Royal Typewriter	15c	..	7-15	7- 7
Schumacher Wall Board	25c	Q	8-15	8- 5
Do pf	50c	Q	8-15	8- 5
San Diego G&E	20c	Q	7-15	6-30
Do pf	25c	Q	7-15	6-30
Security Trust (Mass)	40c	Q	7- 1	6-30
Southern A&Sulph pf	$1.75	Q	7-16	6-26
Sou Indiana G&E pf	$1.20	Q	8- 1	7-15
Standard Fire Ins Co NJ	75c	Q	7-22	7-15
Shaler Co "A"	50c	Q	7- 1	6-22
Do "B"	10c	..	7- 1	6-22
Shasta Water	10c	Q	6-27	6-23
So West P Serv	25c	Q	9- 1	8-15
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	8- 1	7-20
Terre Haute Mall&Man	10c	Q	6-30	6-23
Towle Mfg	$1.50	Q	7-15	7- 8
Union Oil (Calif)	25c	Q	8-10	7-10
US Leather pr pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-10
U S Trust (Boston)	25c	S	7- 1	6-24
Do pf (Boston)	40c	C	7- 1	6-24

*Record and payable dates previously reported incorrectly.

Boston Stocks

July 1

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	36	35⅞	36	36
5.00	Bos Elevated	67	67	67	66¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39⅜
..	Bos & Me st Apf	8	7¾	8	7⅞
.50a	Eastern SS	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
.57a	General Cap	34.65	34.65	34.65	34.65
2.75a	N E T&T	108½	108⅜	108⅜	108½
..	North Butte	38c	38c	38c	38c
..	Suburb Elec	4	4	4	4
1.20a	Torrington	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
2.50	Unit Shoe M	73	73	73	73½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Milwaukee's Modified Plan Is Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has approved a modified plan of reorganization for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in line with a U. S. Supreme Court decision of March, 1943 and Interstate Commerce Commission action last December.

Attorneys said that in effect Judge Igoe's action virtually ends reorganization litigation that has been in process since an equity receivership in 1928. The court overruled all objections to the modified plan.

Certified copies of the court's 18-page order, findings of fact, conclusions at law and the decree will be sent to the ICC. The court also approved payment of reorganization fees totaling $509,000 up to August, 1943, these including attorneys' fee, expenses and committee costs.

New Capitalization

Under the modified plan new capitalization totals $553,090,698, with annual fixed interest requirements of $3,481,903. The total fixed interest debt is $92,176,972, including $18,472,578 in equipment obligations with annual charges of $498,254; first mortgage bonds, $59,515,170 with annual charges of $2,380,607, and Terre Haute, bonds, $14,189,222 with annual charges of $603,042.

Jan. 1, 1944, becomes the effective date of reorganization.

Distribution of about $52,000,000 of cash on account of interest accruing during trusteeship is to be paid as follows: Milwaukee & Northern, first mortgage bonds, $212,759; Milwaukee & Northern consolidated mortgage bonds, $1,058,374; general mortgage bonds, $26,745,018; 50-year bonds of 1975, $24,021,885.

The plan also calls for issuance of $7,096.336 in first mortgage bonds to the Milwaukee & Northern first mortgage bondholders, the Milwaukee & Northern consolidated bondholders and the railroad's general mortgage bondholders. A sinking fund for retirement of first mortgage bonds is to be created.

Other obligations besides the fixed interest debt bring the total charges before dividends to $14,393.562 annually.

Additional capitalization includes $111.347.846 in new 5 per cent preferred stock and $213,147,525 in new no-par common stock, figured at $100 a share for purposes of the plan.

Other Provisions

In confirming the modified plan Judge Igoe said:

"This modified plan includes provisions for modifying or altering the rights of creditors or stockholders of the debtor, provides for fixed charges in such an amount that . . . there will be adequate coverage of such fixed charges by the probable earnings available for the payment thereof, and provides adequate means for the execution of the modified plan and complies in all respects with all the provisions and requirements of section 77."

The Milwaukee road petitioned for reorganization in 1935. In 1940 Judge Igoe approved the reorganization plan, eliminating common and preferred stockholders, after the ICC approved it. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, however, remanded the case to the ICC in 1941. The next year the U. S. Supreme Court agreed to review the case. The high court's decision in March, 1943, reversed in part the circuit court's decision. Then the ICC modified the plan in December, 1943.

Allis Director

Ernest Mahler

Executive vice-president of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., elected to the board of directors of the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, succeeding R. G. Hutchins, New York, who retired after 21 years of service.

President Signs Supply Bill to Aid Nation's Allies

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a $3,920,320,000 supply bill to finance aid to the nation's allies during the fiscal year starting today.

The lion's share of the total, approximately $3,450,500,000, is earmarked for the Lend-Lease program, with the rest allocated to the Foreign Economic Administration and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In addition to the new funds, granted Lend-Lease, the legislation authorizes the use of nearly $4,000,000,000 of funds previously appropriated, thus giving the program more than $7,000,000,000 for its activities during the vital war year ahead.

The measure contains one amendment contested during the bill's pendency, authorizing diversion of $350,000,000 to UNRRA if the chiefs of staff certify it is not needed for Lend-Lease. The House rejected this provision at first, but later accepted it when the Senate insisted on its inclusion.

WPB Hopes to Relax Machinery Controls

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The War Production Board is studying a proposal to relax part of its controls on the manufacture and delivery of machinery for the textile, clothing and leather industries, it was learned today.

The proposals would eliminate the filing of reports on production schedules by the machinery producers, leaving the rate of their operations controlled only by their allotments of steel, copper and aluminum under the controlled materials plan.

A number of WPB officials were reported to feel that the Controlled Materials Plan provides an adequate mechanism to limit manpower and to govern the types of machinery produced.

The supply of such machinery has been increasing steadily, informed officials said, because of curtailments in war contracts and increases in the supply of materials.

June 28, 1944
ARLINGTON MILLS
DIVIDEND NO. 160
A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared, payable on Saturday, July 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1944, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.
Harry A. Wright, Assistant Treasurer.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

New Motorcar Ration Quota Cut Sharply

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—A deep new cut in the ration allowance of new passenger cars was ordered last night, following announcement of the complete removal of inner tubes from rationing and a slight increase in the number of tires for motorists.

The Office of Price Administration said it would release only 7,000 new automobiles in July from the nation's dwindling supply of motor cars. The number is 22 per cent under the June quota and 30 per cent under May.

Only 30,000 new cars remain to meet all needs until the government can permit the resumption of automobile production, OPA said. This is a three-day supply in normal times. About 530,000 cars were in stock when manufacture stopped.

In a more welcome action, OPA ordered that motorists, effective today, may go directly to dealers when tubes are needed, without applying to local ration boards.

For the last two months OPA has not limited the number of certificates which could be issued, and demand has run about 1,500,000 tubes a month. This volume can be met, OPA said.

The action, it said, will help conserve tires, because "A good tube properly inflated prolongs the life of the tire."

In ordering an increase of 50,000 tires for each of the months of July and August over the June quota, OPA's rationing chief, Charles F. Phillips, emphasized that the demand for new tires still is "far in excess" of supply. A total of 3,900,000 new passenger car tires have been allocated for rationing in the next two months, as compared with 1,900,000 for June.

"It looks as though there will be no new tires for A-card drivers until early in 1945," Mr. Phillips said.

The rationing director reported that it would take "more time than we originally thought" to meet the needs of B-card drivers, all of whom were made eligible for new tires May 1. About 733,000 unfilled applications from eligible motorists were on file at the beginning of June.

Says Black Market Operators Control The Beef Situation

CHICAGO (AP) — The American Meat Institute asserted that "black market operators practically have control of the beef situation," and diversion of better grades of beef from "legitimate channels of trade into the black market" is one of the chief reasons why supplies for the civilian retail trade are inadequate.

In a statement the institute, composed of packing companies, said the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the War Food Administration were responsible "for the present situation in the beef industry," and added:

"The rules and directives promulgated by these government agencies were issued without heeding the advice and counsel of practical people in the industry.

"Conditions are now such," the statement continued, "that the black market operators practically have control of the beef situation while the legitimate operators are showing enormous losses ranging to as much as $20 to $30 a head of cattle slaughtered.

"With these enormous quantities of beef going to the black market, which the Government has failed to curb, legitimate packers cannot furnish the retail trade sufficient of the better grades of beef to provide a fair share of its beef to consumers everywhere."

Consumer Credit Up $80,000,000 in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumer credit outstanding increased nearly $80,000,000 during May to $4,878,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Notwithstanding an expansion in loan volume during recent months, the amount outstanding at the end of May was 7 per cent below the year-ago level.

Charge accounts increased 3 per cent during May to a total of $1,390,000,000 while installment loans increased from $1,096,000,000 to $1,101,000,000.

Automotive sale credit, for the second consecutive month, increased slightly to a total of $181,000,000.

Gulf States Utilities Refunding Considered

NEW YORK (AP)—Replacement of presently outstanding $6 and $5.50 preferred stocks of the Gulf States Utilities with a new issue of $4.60 preferred is under consideration, it was announced by D. C. Barnes, president of Engineers Public Service Co., parent of Gulf States.

The new $4.60 stock would be offered in exchange on a share for share basis, together with a cash adjustment for the difference between the market value of the new stock and the redemption price of the old. Any stock not exchanged would be called for retirement. If the program is carried out, it was expected to be ready for competitive bidding in the middle of September.

Eyes of Monetary World Focus Of Bretton Woods Conference

Continued from Page 1

litical economy at Cambridge University; Lionel C. Robbins, head of the economic section of the British War Cabinet offices and economics professor at the London School of Economics; Redvers Opie, counselor of the British Embassy.

M. S. Stepanov, Deputy of the Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Trade, heads the Russian delegation. With him are: M. A. Maletin, deputy of the Peoples' Commissar for Finance; N. F. Chechulin, assistant chairman of the Soviet State Bank; I. D. Zlobin, chief of the monetary division of the Finance Commissariat; Dr. A. A. Arutiunian, chief of the monetary division of the Foreign Trade Commissariat.

Who Is Who Among Delegates

The New Zealand delegation has as its head the well-known Walter Nash, Finance Minister. Head of the Chinese delegates is Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and vice-president of the Executive Yuan. Among others with him are Dr. Arthur Young, American financial adviser to the Chinese government; Y. C. Koo, Vice-Minister of Finance and general manager of the Farmers' Bank of China; P. Y. Tan, Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs and Victor Hoo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Colombia sends the former Colombian Minister of Finance and former candidate for president, Carlos Heras Restrepo, and Nicaragua's delegation will be headed by Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador to the United States. The Polish delegation will have as its head Dr. Ludwik Grosfeld, Polish Minister of Finance.

The 12 American delegates comprise the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization; Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State; Edward E. Brown, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator; Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; Miss Mabel Newcomer, Professor of Economics, Vassar College; Brent Spence and Jesse P. Wolcott of the House; Charles W. Tobey and Robert F. Wagner of the Senate; and Harry D. White, Assistant to Secretary Morgenthau.

While the American list contains persons of attainment in several fields, there are only two men in it with wide banking experience, Mr. Brown and Mr. Eccles. The former is a hard-headed forthright individual of the practical type and the latter a western banker who doesn't see eye-to-eye with certain Treasury policies.

Some Criticism of the List

Dean Acheson is a lawyer, who used to be with the Treasury Department which he left because of disagreement with its policies. Mr. Crowley has had some banking experience, and is still head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Mr. White, who is probably the sole technical expert in the delegation, wrote the currency stabilization plan and the international bank plan. The Congressmen are the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Senate and House Banking Committees, two Democrats and two Republicans.

There has been some criticism of the list as chosen, because no place on it was found for some of the nation's leading economists. However, a large group of advisers to the delegates from both inside and outside the government will be there for consultation. It remains to be seen whether the deliberations will show a Keynesian slant, in view of the fact that one of the chief authors of the present plan is Lord Keynes himself.

That there is divided opinion as to what the conference can accomplish is evident by a letter signed by 21 Republican members of Congress addressed to the New York Times, in which the legislators doubt that Congress will approve the plan which Mr. Morgenthau is scheduled to present to the conference. They believe that reconstruction should precede stabilization and that attempted stabilization first is doomed to failure.

Questions Before Conference

It certainly would be a setback for world co-operation if the Conference decides upon a plan only to have Congress reject it. It would look as if the four Congressional delegates carry a good deal of responsibility, since they will be presumed to be able to steer the deliberations toward a result acceptable to Congress; otherwise their presence at Bretton Woods will have been in vain.

This column discussed the problems before the conference a month ago. It might be well to enumerate the main questions to be weighed. These include:

Establishment of some permanent body which will promote monetary co-operation between nations.

Means to expand international trade so as to promote a high level of employment among co-operative signatories.

Setting up a fund of gold and currency on which members may draw to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments.

Establishing exchange stability and making provisions to prevent or avoid competitive exchange depreciation.

Ending foreign exchange restrictions and setting up facilities for multilateral payments on current transactions.

Reducing disequilibrium in the international balance of payments.

Imposing controls when currency scarcity of a member nation develops.

Setting up a standard for the evaluation of each member nation's currency in terms of gold.

Agreeing upon the amount of money to be put into the world fund by each member nation.

Money Conference Glossary

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 1 (AP)—Here is a glossary of terms apt to pop into the news during the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference which opened today:

Gold standard—A system for fixing the values of paper money in relation to gold. A full gold standard makes currency freely interchangeable with the metal; a limited gold standard (such as the one under which this country now operates) fixes a flat purchase price but permits sales only in international transactions.

(The American delegation is committed by a presidential directive to adhere closely to the framework of a joint agreement arrived at among technical experts of some 30 nations. This agreement ties a proposed $8,000,000,000 stabilization fund closely to gold, but its direct relationship to a gold standard is a disputed point, particularly between the Americans and the British.)

Exchange (or currency) stabilization—Fixing uniform rates at which the monies of each country may be exchanged, as dollars for pounds, pounds for francs, francs for rubles and rubles for dollars. (Defining domestic money values in terms of buying power is not within the scope of the conference.

Bi-metalism—use of both gold and silver as a base for determining the value of money. (Big silver producing nations such as Mexico and some western states such as Nevada would like to see bi-metalism adopted at the conference, but the Treasury is prepared to resist any such efforts.)

Scarce currencies—When any nation is exporting more goods than it imports its money becomes scarce abroad and other countries find it difficult to continue their imports from that country. This has been and probably will continue to be particularly true of the United States.

The proposed fund would set up controls for dealing with the problem, but the point will touch off long and heated debate. As now conceived the fund could borrow the scarce currency from the country itself or buy it for gold. Also it could "ration" the scarce money among other countries, which in turn would tell their people what and how much goods they could buy from the country whose money had become scarce in world markets.

Because the first plan might require vast lending authority and the second present a potential trade barrier, the point already has been widely discussed. Because of its close association with world commerce the issue may inject into the conference a full-dress debate on postwar commercial policies, although this would be outside the official agenda.

Blocked balances—Also known as war balances, these are sums tied up by special controls, as in England which sets up sterling credits for its war purchases from other parts of the Empire. These credits, which may not be converted into other currencies such as dollars or rubles, are temporarily of little value to the countries holding them because Britain is not in a position to export goods while the war is on.

(Although an early draft of the American stabilization plan called for the monetary fund to absorb these balances and gradually convert them over a long period of years, the joint agreement deleted any mention of them. This was done to confine the fund's operations to smoothing current world trade without regard to past debts. There are indications, however, that India and possibly some other countries may seek to air the matter at the conference.)

Quotas—The amounts in gold and paper money each country would put into the fund. This, too, promises to be a touchy point because it involves not only the matter of an original investment but the ultimate "borrowing" power of the countries upon the fund. The borrowing is done by means of pledging local currency for foreign exchange.

Engineering Awards Higher in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction volume in the United States aggregated $34,477,000 this week, compared with $27,975,000 last week and $60,148,000 a year ago, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction increased 62 per cent over last week and was 13 per cent higher than the week a year ago, the report said. Public construction is 18 per cent above the previous week, but 48 per cent lower than a year ago due to the drop in federal work.

Stock Exchange Transactions

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock transactions in the New York stock exchange in June totaled 37,712,751 shares, largest monthly volume since May, 1940, and the heaviest June dealings since 1933. Transactions in May amounted to 17,228,380 shares.

Heads Nat'l Tool

Halle Studio

Samuel J. Kornhauser

Elected president of National Tool Company to succeed the late Arthur J. Brandt. Mr. Kornhauser has been executive vice-president for the past three years and previously for 25 years, has served as a member of the executive committee.

Light Metals' Inroads Seen Slight on Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Even though productive facilities for light metals and plastics have been tremendously expanded during the war they will have little effect in postwar markets as competitors with steel in the opinion of L. S. Hamaker of the Republic Steel Corp.

Speaking before the Sales Executive Club of New York, Mr. Hamaker said special alloyed steels are already replacing aluminum parts in airplanes, quoting an automotive engineer as saying, "we'll have steel airplanes long before we have aluminum automobiles."

Mr. Hamaker said he believes the problem of reconversion has been overstressed and challenged his audience to name two major industries in addition to the automotive industry which cannot be in production upon 60 days' notice.

He excepted aircraft and shipbuilding from the general problem of reconversion and predicted aircraft building faces a "fate" of not being able to shrink fast enough after war orders cease, "to keep from running out of money." The future for shipbuilding looks "sad" he said.

Inroads into steel markets which may be made by the light metals will be confined to nonstructural parts, he predicted.

He said it was hard to generalize about plastics, but to steel men the market for plastics "looks like gadgets, and the steel industry never lived off gadgets."

Mr. Hamaker said postwar prospects for steel were bright, and only mills that could not be operated economically would find difficulty in postwar markets.

Lumber Quotas Cut 12 P. C. To Match Supply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has announced the quotas of lumber for major industries in July, August and September, leaving it to WPB's various industry divisions to divide up each quota among individual companies.

Demands of the Army, Navy, industry divisions, and other claimants had to be scaled down about 12 per cent, WPB said, to match the available supply.

The allocation is part of the broad nwe lumber controls being imposed by WPB to cope with the critical lumber shortage.

The WPB industry divisions requested 6,356,000,000 board feet of lumber on behalf of the major industrial consumers under their control. WPB reduced this to 5,219,982,000 feet.

Lumber requirements of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other direct military and export agencies were trimmed to a lesser extent, and these claimants were allotted 1,614,004,000 feet.

The WPB containers division received the largest allotment, 1,871,337,000 board feet, to be used in the commercial manufacture of boxes, baskets and other containers. The lumber and lumber products division was allotted 1,128,419,000 for the manufacture of millwork, hardwood flooring, tanks and vats, and similar wood products.

Other allotments included: Automotive, 133,977,000 feet; consumers durable goods, 383,419,000; mining, 1,750,000; office of war utilities (for power and telephone and telegraph companies), 13,050,000; petroleum, 14,268,000; shipbuilding, 135,546,000; textile, 52,000,000.

Retail Sales Shows Sectional Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail business, while in its mid-season slump, improved in some sections of the country during the past week, Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly trade review.

Furniture and furnishings, summer apparel and outing goods all proved popular with buyers, the agency said. "Scarcity of many items was still evident, but there appears to be a lessening of demand for novelties and decorative articles which are on the limited supply list," the report said.

Retailer inventories are somewhat above those of a year ago, it added.

Restaurant business continued to boom and retail food sales ran about 10 per cent above those of this time last year.

Total retail trade was estimated at 15 to 18 per cent higher than in 1943. Regional percentage gains were New England 12 to 15, East 16 to 20, Middle West 9 to 13, Northwest 6 to 10, South 19 to 23, Southwest 20 to 24, and Pacific Coast 18 to 22.

Wholesalers reported the peak of fall ordering had passed and that buyers were concentrating on obtaining deliveries on schedule. Wholesale furniture trade improved.

New Devices Determine in Few Hours 10-Year Performance of Steel Alloys

PITTSBURGH (AP)—M. J. Manjoine, a research engineer for Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., told here about machines which reveal in a matter of hours how steel alloys for gas turbines will perform over a 10-year period.

"Studies on these test devices," he told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, "are paving the way for the development of new and more powerful gas turbines. We can now determine more accurately than ever before how metals react under the constant load and high temperatures they are exposed to in a gas turbine."

Alloys used for the windmill-like fins of the turbines must not stretch or "creep" more than a 10,000th of an inch in 10 years.

"Using an extensometer, which records the stretch of the metals, we run tests from 50 to 500 hours," said Manjone. "From this data, we can plot the exact reactions of the metal for 10 years or more. We have run more than 240 tests on different alloys in the last two years."

Manjoine said the gas turbine, which he described as more efficient and less costly than the widely-used steam turbine, is now being developed for a number of new applications.

Brooklyn Union Gas $12,000,000 Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union Gas Company has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission $12,000,000 in 25-year sinking fund debentures.

Through their issuance and public sale the company plans to refinance its entire outstanding funded debt.

It also plans concurrent issuance and private sale of $30,000,000 principal amount of general mortgage sinking fund bonds, 3¾ series, due August 1, 1969, to be issued under a new mortgage.

Underwriters will be headed by F. S. Moseley & Company, Boston.

Curtiss-Wright Appointments

NEW YORK (AP)—G. M. Williams, director and senior vice president of Curtiss-Wright Corp., also will be executive vice president of Wright Aeronautical Corp., engine manufacturing subsidiary, it was announced by G. W. Vaughan, president of both companies. Mr. Williams said P. B. Taylor, vice president and assistant general manager of the Wright company, would become acting general manager. The appointments followed resignation of M. B. Gordon as vice president and general manager of Wright Aeronautical.

Macauley Again Named A. M. A. Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—For the seventeenth consecutive year the Automobile Manufacturers Association has chosen Alvan Macauley of the Packard Motor Car Company to head the organization.

Serving with President Macauley are Paul G. Hoffman of the Studebaker Corporation and Robert F. Black of the White Motor Company, vice-presidents; George W. Mason of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, treasurer, and Albert Bradley of General Motors Corporation, secretary.

Directors whose terms had expired and who were re-elected are B. E. Hutchinson of Chrysler Corporation, C. E. Wilson of General Motors Corporation, Robert F. Black, and Alvan Macauley. George Romney is general manager and Alfred Reeves is advisory vice-president.

New Haven Stockholders Ask Delay on ICC Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two committees of stockholders have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission not to submit the ICC-approved plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to the company's creditors for balloting until litigation over the plan has been settled.

The request was made jointly by the protective committees for holders of the debtor's preferred and common stock. A similar request for delay was recently made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, a holder of common stock.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

QUINLAN TERRY & JOHNSON Inc. Realtors. Est. 1876. Real Estate in All Its Branches. Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-6000

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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IN lovely Berkshires, western Massachusetts, well-kept home, 15 rooms, piazzas; nice grounds, spring water piped to house and barn for 30 head cattle; southern slope tillage; big orchard, very sightly; 240 acres, trout brook, good hunting; just off state road; $5,500. M. P. PEPPERS, 74 Pleasant treet, Stoneham, Mass. Stoneham 0047.

FOR SALE—At Nauset Heights, Orleans, Cape Cod, a very attractive cottage with living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, lavatory, kitchen with gas stove and gas hot-water heater and fireplace downstairs; 2 bedrooms and bath upstairs; finished throughout with knotty pine; access to private beaches; never occupied; price $5,850.00 DILL & CHASE, Eastham, Mass. Telephone Orleans, 313-M.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA
Ideal for large family or rest home; property at 38 Sea St.; 13,000 sq. ft. of land; a bargain at $5,500; excellent location, 5-min. walk to railroad station or to Singing Beach; 16 rooms, 4 baths, air-conditioned heat; 2-car garage. For further information write J. E. BLAMEY, 99 Winchester Street, Brookline 46, Mass. Tel. Bea. 1058.

FOR SALE—Beautifully furnished Mountain Home, two acres of land, large living, dining room, fireplace, solarium, electrically-equipped kitchen, 3 bedrooms (one downstairs), 2 baths, terrace, hot-air heat, large ventilated attic, garage. $16,000. Tryon, North Carolina. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BEACH PROPERTY, 2 miles undeveloped bathing beach frontage, 30 miles north of Boston, has been subdivided into 483 lots, of which 448 remain unsold. For particulars apply to Claude F. Briggs, 21 Pleasant Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Beautiful Summer Home
Situated in New Hampshire on hill overlooking city 4 miles away. Paying apple and peach orchard included. F. F. B. Chapman, Tel. 1485-J. R. F. D. #1, Nashua, N. H.

BEVERLY, MASS.—Newly decorated 6-room cottage, fireplace, hot-water heat, sun parlor and basement garage; Montserrat section; immediate occupancy; price $5700. LESTER O. STERLING, Realtor. Tel. Bev. 681 or 590.

AUBURNDALE, MASS. — Good location, two-family house and garage. Telephone Bigelow 0898, or write TURNER, 2 State Street, Worcester 8.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 20 Symphony Rd.—9 rooms; recently renovated; 3 fireplaces, some furniture; car space; $4500.

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INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
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FOR SALE OR RENT

WINDHAM, VERMONT—Charming country home with 75 acres, orchards, continuous spring; all modern improvements. Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENT wanted until October 1, furnished, accessible to Radio City; married couple without children. In reply please state rent and details. Write Box C-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED to sublet in Washington, D. C., for July and August, small furnished house or apartment. Tel. WO. 6323.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 123 Walnut St.—Room on 2nd floor, all conveniences, 2 large windows; light and airy; $3.50. Lon. 8607.

DOUBLE ROOM; beautiful private home; kitchen privileges optional; 4920 39th Ave., (50th St.), Woodside, L. I., N. Y., NE 9-4435.

BOSTON, BEACON HILL—2 furnished rooms with bath; lovely Italian furniture; near the Esplanade. Call CAP. 2871.

BOSTON, 117 Marlboro St.—Attractive large double room with private bath and fireplace; references.

BOSTON—One large back room near The Christian Science Mother Church. Tel. COM. 1037.

N. Y. C., 68th Street—Furnished single room; business man; $6 week. RH. 4-9710.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE—Will board widower and children. Write giving references, other particulars. Box G-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

3 ADULTS wish board and room in quiet, ocean-front location, July 8-14. MRS. G. A. BARNARD, 1 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Room with Christian Scientists, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, near transportation, for single man. IRVING WALKER, 120 Arch Avenue, Bellevue 2, Pa.

SUMMER RENTALS

MONADNOCK REGION, Jaffrey, N. H., for season: 5 bedrooms, gas, hot-water heater, electric refrigeration and stove, air conditioning; 2 pianos in living room; price reasonable. Call Kir. 3239 or write Box G-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARBLEHEAD HARBOR, MASS. — Small house on harbor's edge; 6 rooms, 2 baths; cool, quiet, private swimming pool; nr. shops, transportation; $800 season. Call Marblehead 0034.

EXCLUSIVE NO. HAVEN, ME.
Cottage and Garage on shore Penobscot Bay. J. H. AMSBURY, Trustee. Call HUBbard 0761, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

HOOPER GOLF CLUB
Walpole, New Hampshire—Ideal location, overlooking Connecticut River Valley. A limited number of choice rooms, with private baths, are available for discriminating guests and golfers. Open July 3rd through Labor Day. Congenial clientele. Nine-hole golf course. Excellent cuisine. For rates and further information communicate with MRS. EDWARD WENDELL MORSE JR., Hooper Golf Club, Walpole, N. H.

THE TAVERN, Grafton, Vermont—Quiet living in an old-time New England inn in one of Vermont's loveliest villages; no sports or activities other than those offered by village life; food and bed guaranteed excellent; rates from $27.00 per week. American plan. KINGSLEY A. PERRY, proprietor.

The Lakes Region House
WOLFEBORO, N. H.
In center of town, near attractions; pleasant rooms double, twin beds; hot, cold water; excellent home-cooked food; special week-end rates; congenial clientele.
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ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Board and Rooms, July 1st to Oct. 1st
Under New Management
MRS. ALVA C. LYNNE

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, ENFIELD, N. H., MASOMA LAKE—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming; excellent meals; rooms, private baths. $30.00 weekly; Sept. 25; booklets.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
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INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
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Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

CEDAR HEDGE, West Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass. Mrs. Maria Putnam Bearse, Box 23—Pleasant rooms with twin beds and private baths; beach within walking distance, bus connections from Hyannis; rates $2 to $2.50 per person per day; breakfast optional.

ESTATE on bay-front, ½ mile from village, offers several rooms to week-end guests; private beach, sea bathing, tea room near by; 1½ hours from Boston. For particulars write Box G-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE—a quaint vacation place in beautiful Camden Hills, on secluded, spring-fed lake; abundant fresh vegetables; tally-ho trips, sea cruises; weekly $22-$32 Mrs. G. G. Cease, Lincolnville, Me.

HOMES TO SHARE

A HOME TO SHARE
Single woman would share home in Braintree, Mass., with couple; Christian Scientists. Call BRA. 0555-R.

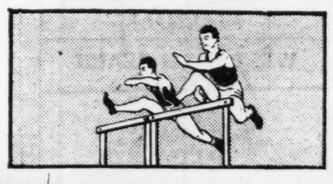
HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Sports News



Red Sox Oppose Browns In Crucial Fens Series

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Not since the early days of the Yawkey-Collins-Cronin regime at Fenway Park, when the customers labored under the false impression that the Red Sox represented a challenge to the Yankee kingdom, has the old town seen a series more crucial than the one currently being waged along Jersey Street.

As the Red Sox moved into second place yesterday when they made it 10 straight over the White Sox, 11-0, and only 2½ games separated them from the leading Browns, the single contest today and the doubleheader tomorrow with Luke Sewell were billed as a battle for first place in the American League and held the attention of the entire circuit, East and West.

Pennant Timber

Having snapped out of their slump against the White Sox, the Red Sox once again are red hot contenders. Losing six out of eight to the Senators and Athletics dropped Joe Cronin all the way to fourth place and had the local "I told you so's" grinning and nodding their collective heads. But today, as the fans flocked to Fenway, they realized that in this unpredictable American League campaign, the Sox are real pennant timber and worth supporting.

But, of course, to retain the status of a contender, Joe Cronin must beat the Browns. Early today his record against them for 1944 was a poor three won and five lost. The last time the two clubs got together, Luke Sewell took four out of five.

It looked for a while as if Sewell might become as dominating in his league as the Cardinals have in the National. But dropping two out of three at New York helped pull Luke down to his size.

Terry's First

Thus, it seems that there never is anything wrong with the Red Sox that a series with the White Sox cannot cure. They notched their 10th straight over Dykes yesterday in a game which had several features, one of them not so good. It saw Yank Terry win his first game of the season, Pete Fox stretch his hitting streak to 10 games, Bobby Doerr lift his average to .329 and Jimmy Bucher step into the line-up with three hits.

However, the game may have written finish to Oscar Judd's 1944 pitching career at Fenway. The southpaw has had trouble with his pitching shoulder all spring and Cronin's patience must have stretched to the limit. Even though his mates gave him a five-run lead in the first inning, Oscar had to walk off the rubber with nobody out in the third.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tex Hughson says he probably will pitch one of those games against the Browns tomorrow. . . He already has beaten them once this year . . . Joe Cronin is toying with the idea of moving Leon Culberson to the other side of the plate . . . "Culby," it seems, has done a little left-handed hitting and isn't bad at all . . . Being very fast, his speed would get him more infield hits from that side of the plate . . . After a bad beginning, the Yankees have bounced back into the flag race . . . To hold first place by July 4th, the Red Sox would have to sweep this series from the Browns.

* * *

The Braves lost another close one last night, 3-2, to the Reds . . . It was Walters' 13th victory . . . It looks like Walters and Hughson as lead-off pitchers in the All-Star Game at Pittsburgh . . . The Yanks have taken seven out of 10 from the Browns . . . The Phillies slowed the Cards to a walk by beating them four straight prior to yesterday's game . . . But the battle in that league has settled to one between the Pirates, Reds, Giants and Dodgers for second place . . . The scribes already are moaning at the prospects of covering night World Series games at St. Louis.

Hackney Signs

DETROIT, July 1 (AP)—Fullback Elmer Hackney, the "one-man gang" from Kansas State College, is the first holdover player to sign a 1944 contract with the Detroit Lions of the National Football League. Hackney, entering his third season at Detroit and fifth in the league, has a 4-F draft classification.

The young lady who caught the eyes of the pro golfers gathered at Wykagyl for the Red Cross open tournament was Dorothy Germain, the young miss from the Llanerch Country Club of Philadelphia. Some of them even went so far as to compare her smooth-flowing swing with that of Bobby Jones in his hey day.

The Beaver College junior has many of the mannerisms that marked Jones' style. She cocks her head to the right just as Bobby did and addresses the ball in the best Jones manner. Miss Germain has a wide arc swing that is deliberate and unhurried.

The trim ace turned in an amazing 73 over the tough Wykagyl layout on her way to a triumph over a fine field. Her booming tee shots captured the gallery and paved the way to her success. Last year, Miss Germain broke into the national picture with a victory in the women's western amateur championship. With more experience the little lady is going to have something to say about future championships.

Samson Is Given Little Chance To Dethrone Segura

EVANSTON, Ill., July 1 (AP)—One of Notre Dame's tennis stars had a chance—but little more—to "shake down the thunder from the sky" today in the final of the N. C. A. A. net tournament by dethroning Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the University of Miami's scintillating defending champion.

Final obstacle in what has been something of a Maypole dance by the devastating Segura to his second straight singles title was Notre Dame's captain and "lend-lease" star, Charles Samson, of Wichita, Kan.

Also climaxing a week of racquet-swinging on Northwestern University's courts, the National Collegiate doubles championship was to be settled today with the University of Texas' defending titlists, John Hickman and Felix Kelley, encountering Nick Buzolich, six-foot, seven-inch basketball center, and Gary Ruby of Pepperdine College (Los Angeles).

Judging by the manner top-seeded Segura polished off his four victims to date, including his semifinal conquest yesterday of Georgia Tech's Frank Willett, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4, the swarthy Ecuador star should win as he pleases from Samson. However, the Irish captain, who starred at Ohio State before he was shifted to Notre Dame's V-12 unit, gained some stature when he spilled third-seeded Harry Likas of Gonzaga in their semifinal match Thursday.

Only other action yesterday in addition to Segura's drubbing of Willett was the semifinal doubles triumph by Hickman and Kelley over Samson and Jerry Evert of Notre Dame, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3. Buzolich and Ruby gained the final Thursday by eliminating Dick Warner and Bob Lewis of Utah.

By gaining the final, Samson cinched at least a tie by Notre Dame for California's undefended team title. The losing finalist is awarded two points which with the single point Notre Dame acquired by reaching the doubles semifinals assured the Irish a final total of three points, as many as Segura can win for Miami, or either of the two-man finalists can capture by title triumphs.

Kovach, Kocsis Keep Pace With Big-Time Pros

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—They were talking over their golf game down in the locker room and the names of amateurs Steve Kovach and Chuck Kocsis came up for discussion.

"All is not gold that glitters," said one pro. He meant, of course, that Kovach and Kocsis—a couple of play-for-fun guys—were giving the play-for-money pros something to think about in the race for the Chicago Victory National championship.

Byron Nelson, Mr. Golf himself with $14,341 in earnings this season, led a field of 57 competitors into today's second round of the meet after playing some of the best shots of his fabulous career yesterday. He tore the par 35-36—71 Edgewater layout apart with 32-33—35. He was putting for 15 birdies, making six of them, and three eagles which he missed from distances of 15, 15, and 18 feet.

Only once was Lord Byron off the narrow fairways. He was so accurate and so far on his tee shots that he used his amazing irons for all second shots but one.

But only two strokes behind Nelson came gnarled Steve Kovach, who has labored in a Pittsburgh steel mill 10 of his 27 years and has played week-end golf only seven seasons. He tossed a 34-33—37 into the ring to be grouped with Jug McSpaden, the No. 1 money winner with $15,100 in purses, and Johnny Revolta, the 1944 Texas open champion and 1935 PGA and western open titlist.

Bracketed at 68 were Detroit's Chuck Kocsis, the 1936 national intercollegiate champion while representing the University of Michigan; Sam Bernardi, Chicago veteran, and two servicemen on furloughs—Sergeant E. J. "Dutch" Harrison of Wright Field, Ohio, and Lieut. Ben Hogan of the Fort Worth, Texas, Army Field.

The United States scoring record for 72 holes—264—was set by Craig Wood in winning the Metropolitan open in New York in 1940. But this mark appears to be hanging on a thread in this tournament, as 13 players broke par in yesterday's first round and four others equaled it. Wood and defending champion Sam Byrd—who, with Nelson and McSpaden make up the "Big Four" of golf this year—posted 70 and 71 respectively.

O'Day Wins Yacht Title for Harvard

Harvard today held the McMillan Cup for intercollegiate yachting supremacy following two days of racing at Marblehead in which Skipper George O'Day came from behind to total 27¾ points to 24½ points for Ensign C. Mitchell Daniel of the Coast Guard Academy.

O'Day won yesterday's final two races, the first victory enabling him to tie the leading Coast Guardsmen and the second giving him the championship. Yale was third at 22 points; defending M. I. T. fourth at 15; and Michigan fifth at 12. The series was sailed in National 110 Class sloops under the burgee of the Pleon Yacht Club.

Knowles Takes Title

RYE, N. Y., July 1 (AP)—Ellis Knowles, of New York, officially won his third straight U. S. Seniors' Golf Association championship yesterday. He put together a 71-74—145 earlier in the week, but had to wait until yesterday for the official verdict when the remainder of the field finished their second round.

William C. Hunt, of Houston, Texas, finished second with 148, with Charles P. Burgess, of Baltusrol, N. J., third with 149.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 30

International League

Rochester 2, Newark 1.
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 0.
Montreal 6, Syracuse 5.
Baltimore 14, Toronto 8.

American Association

Louisville 6-2, St. Paul 4-1, second game 10 innings.
Minneapolis 7-3, Indianapolis 3-9.
Columbus 5, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 8, Milwaukee 7.

Eastern League

Williamsport 2-5, Wilkes-Barre 1-1.
Utica 4-2, Albany 2-4.
Scranton 9, Elmira 2.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Knoxville 4, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 11, Little Rock 0.
Memphis 12, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 13, Atlanta 8.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4, Seattle 2.
San Diego 1, San Francisco 0.
Sacramento 3, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 3, Portland 2.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	42	19	.689
9½	Cincinnati	34	30	.531
8	Pittsburgh	33	26	.559
10½	New York	33	31	.516
11½	Brooklyn	33	33	.500
17	Philadelphia	25	36	.410
17½	Boston	27	39	.409
18	Chicago	22	35	.386

Results June 30

Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Pittsburgh 9, New York 8.
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 0.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0331

Chess

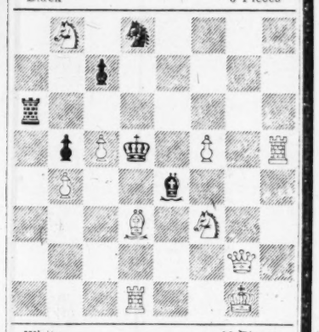
By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

July 1, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2685

By Comins Mansfield

Black 6 Pieces

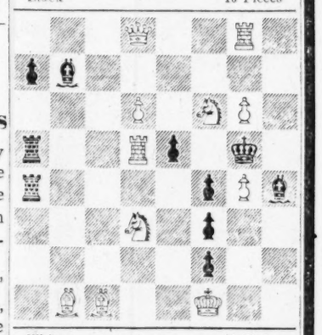


White 10 Pieces
1Kt1kt4/2p5/r7/1nPk1P1R/1P2b3/-3B1Kt2/6Q1/3R2K1
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, London Evening Standard, 1930.)

Problem No. 2686

By K. A. K. Larsen

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
3Q2R1/pb6/3P1KtP1/r2Rp1k1/r4pPb/-3Kt1p2/5p2/1BB2K2
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Danish Chess Club Tourney, 1940.)

Solutions to Problems

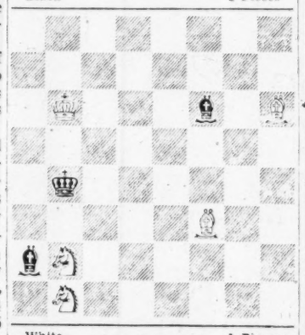
No. 2683. Q-R3
No. 2684. 1. B-K5 RxB
2. R-QKt R-QKt4
3. RxR K-K
4. R-Kt8 mate

End-Game No. 705. Black played 1 . . . K-Kt5; 2 P-K7, P-B4; 3 P-Kt8(Q), RxQ; 4 RxR, P-B5; 5 K-Q5, P-B6; 6 K-K4, P-B7; 7 R-KB8, K-Kt6; 8 K-K3, and White wins. But 1 . . . K-Q5 would have drawn because then White would not have been able to bring his K close enough to Black's advancing BP.

End-Game No. 706

By T. B. Gorgiev

Black 3 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and win
(More from Chernev's "Chessboard Magic." White maneuvers so as to eliminate at least one of the Black bishops. First Prize, Schachmary, 1928.)

"Adventures in Composition"

Of the several books about problems which have appeared in the past few years, only "Adventures in Composition" attempts to follow the composer's idea from its first stages to the finished problem. At the suggestion of Alain White, Comins Mansfield, talented English composer, has given a selection of his problems together with his views on composition.

The result is a simple explanation of the considerations that guide a master composer. Any problem lover will have his enjoyment of the art enhanced by perusal of this work, and one whose inclinations turned to composition would greatly benefit.

Frank Altschul's choice of this book for his Overbrook Press Series is a happy one. Superb typography makes "Adventures in Composition" doubly pleasing. One can only regret that its typographical excellence makes the price high and the edition limited to 450 copies.

Ventnor Tourney

As this is being written, the following have accepted invitations to the Ventnor City (New Jersey) tournament, which begins today on the Municipal Pier: E. S. Jackson, Jr., Jacob Levin, Albert S. Pinkus, Capt. Joseph Rauch of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Antony E. Santasiere, George Shainswit, Martin C. Stark, I. A. Turover, and Walter B. Suesman.

Championship Games

The games below were played in the national championship recently concluded in New York. Fine finished second to Denker, and Steiner tied with Horowitz for third and fourth.

Queen's Pawn

(Gruenfeld Defense)

Fine White	Isaacs Black	Fine White	Isaacs Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 R-Q	Kt-B
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 P-Kt4	P-KB4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 P-KR3	B-Q2
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	21 R-B2	Q-Q
5 Q-Kt3	PxP	22 R-Kt2	P-QR4
6 QxBP	Castles	23 Q-B2	R-B
7 P-K4	P-B3	24 Kt-B3	P-R5
8 Q-Kt3	P-Kt3	25 B-Q3	PxP
9 B-QB4	P-QKt4	26 PxP	B-R3
10 B-K2	P-K3	27 Q-Q2	K-R
11 Castles	QKt-Q2	28 P-B5	BxBch
12 B-Kt5	Q-Kt3	29 QxB	R-K2
13 P-K5	Kt-Q4	30 Q-R6	R-Kt2
14 KtxKt	KPxKt	31 Kt-Kt5	B-K
15 B-K3	R-K	32 P-B6	R-KB2
16 Kt-K	Kt-B	33 KtxRch	BxKt
17 P-B4	Kt-K3	34 Q-Kt7 mate	

Vienna Opening

Gladstone White	Steiner Black	Gladstone White	Steiner Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 P-Q3	KtxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 B-B4	Kt-Kt3
3 B-B4	P-B3	14 B-Kt3	P-B4
4 P-B4	P-Q4	15 QKt-Q2	B-Q3
5 PxQP	KtxP	16 BxB	RxB
6 BxKt	PxB	17 Kt-Kt3	Kt-R5
7 PxP	P-Q5	18 QKtxP	R-KKt3
8 Kt-K4	Kt-B3	19 K-R	BxKt
9 Kt-KB3	B-KKt5	20 KtxB	RxP
10 Q-K2	Q-Q4	21 Q-K5	R-Kt8ch
11 Castles	Castles	Resigns	

Fine Wins Speed Title

Reuben Fine retained his title of speed champion by leading the finals of the championship 1½ points, with ten wins and only one loss. Second was I. A. Horowitz. Denker, national champion, was seventh, and Reshevsky was fourth.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	39	29	.574
2½	Boston	36	31	.537
3½	New York	33	30	.524
5	Chicago	30	30	.500
6	Washington	32	34	.484
7½	Detroit	31	36	.462
7½	Cleveland	31	36	.462
8	Philadelphia	30	36	.455

Results June 30

Boston 11, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 3, New York 0.
Washington 4, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4. (12 inns.)

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Hamilton Standard Service Station
Main and Osprey Ave. Phone 7181

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

LOWREY'S
Advanced Fashions
346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

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Telephone S-1943. 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches
PHONE 3851-2

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

CHENOWETH GALLERIES
Antiques
1142 West Peachtree Street, N. W.
At Thirteenth
Hemlock 7047

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why be bothered with mosquitoes and flies?
Use Purina and Bee brand Mosquito and Fly Spray
Karsten and Denson Co.
PHONE 5411 510 THIRD ST.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

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Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash
Thrifty—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa. Subjects: Pianoforte—Harmony—Counterpoint—Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation — Matriculation Course—etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert Performances.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. • CAPE TOWN •
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heins Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Frears.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street
Cape Town

DURBAN

John Orr & Co.
WEST ST. DURBAN
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linens and Furnishings Needs

COMBER & RUSSELL Ltd.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls
Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: *"Only the Best for Baby"*
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS, Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
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West St. Phone 26066

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243, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Traffic Centre)
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FURNITURE TRADED IN OR PURCHASED
Sworn Appraisements and Valuations.
Telephone 24410

BABIES & TODDLERS DRESS SHOP
Dolls Renovated, Painted and Daintily Dressed
Hemstitching and Picoting.
MILLICENT YOUNG
6, Castle Arcade, Durban.

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

HOLDEN & COMPANY
279, Florida Road, Durban
Established 1897 Telephones 38331-2
FOR HIGH CLASS
GROCERIES
HARDWARE CROCKERY
STATIONERY
TOILET REQUISITES, ETC.

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	R	U	M	P	E	T
H			O		R	
R	E	C	O	R	D	S
E	L	A	N		A	U
E	S	T		D		L
	A		C	O	A	L
S		R	U	G		Y
H	O	O	P		H	
E		D		S	A	N
L	A		O	H	I	O
F	L	O	W	E	R	Y
	T		E			E
S	O	N	N	E	T	S

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE
High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P. O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

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Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
First Floor, Hepworth's Building
70, Pritchard Street
Telephone 22-5144

MYRAYS
Ladies' Hairdressers
PERMANENT WAVE
WHOLE HEAD FROM 25/-
5, Downing Mansions
Cor. Eloff and Plein Sts., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-3829
Proprietors: I. Hutcheson and A. Milne

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RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
•
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
•
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818
APPOINTMENTS
24-5183

Marie Distler
LADIES HAIRDRESSING
ANNETTE MANSIONS
Vereeniging
KENVIEW MANSIONS
444 Commissioner Street
Opp. Kensington Tram Stop 20

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6248
Eloff Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

C. Emiles
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
409a, West St., Durban Phone 20528
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban. Phone 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban Phone 23292
Emiles 236, Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

IRELANDS
MARITZBURG
for
QUALITY — VALUE
MEN'S WEAR
LADIES' WEAR
FOOTWEAR
New Dress Fabrics Constantly Arriving

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
193, Commercial Road Phone 2439
3, North Street Phone 2342
Proprietors also of
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Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2373

THE CREAMERY HOTEL
and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food.
205, LONGMARKET, MARITZBURG

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Let us recommend a "Buren"
—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
Forsyth & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church St. Phone 3363

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 177 PHONE 2141

PRETORIA

ARCADIA LINEN AGENCY
For Quality Goods
6, Koedoe Arcade,
Pretorius Street,
Pretoria Telephone 2-0395

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare
Flowers
in Season
PHONE 2-2844

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

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Newhaven Residential Hotel
Beaconsfield Avenue
Every modern convenience.
Under personal supervision of
Mrs. M. W. Coney

Australia

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W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

LEWIS BROS.
Engineers & Machinery Merchants
178 OXFORD ST., PADDINGTON, N. S. W.
FA 1306

VERE MATHEWS
Exclusive Restaurants
147a King Street, Sydney

CROLL & CO.
Real Estate Agents
179 MILITARY ROAD, NEUTRAL BAY
Members Real Estate Institute
Rent Collection—Property Management
Tels.: XA. 1189, XA. 1924—(Priv.) XM. 2292

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speriality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

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BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

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The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

For Busy Women
THE CORDINER WAVE
MRS. CORDINER
Ladies' Hairdresser
436 N. S. H. Road, DOUBLE BAY
PHONE: FM1381

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers *Blind Makers*
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD
MANLY Telephone XU 1076

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Fashion Shop
E. A. and M. BINNIE
LADIES' FROCKS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, BEACH-WEAR
382 OXFORD ST., BONDI JUNCTION
FW 3971 (Opp. Joe Gardiners)

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee. Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Established 14 years F. M. 2490

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

SYDNEY—Chatswood

WAVERTON BEAUTY SALON
(Jean Cooper)
Permanent Waving Specialist
97 BAY ROAD WAVERTON **XB 2566**

SYDNEY—Mosman

MOSMAN
MINTY'S SPIT JUNCTION
Mosman's Cheapest Draper for Manchester and Dress Goods
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School Blazers and Tunics
Wools and Corsets
TEL. XM 2338

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Wedding Bouquets a Specialty
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
All your Floral Requirements at Shortest Notice
X. M. 2070

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Antiques bought and sold—
Best valuation on:
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SYDNEY—Neutral Bay

MISSES WHITE AND ANDREWS
for
Millinery - Lingerie - Hosiery
Blouses - Cardigans - Accessories
Etc.
181 Military Road, Neutral Bay, Sydney
Tel. XA 2083

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FURS! *Latest Styles at Lowest Prices*
Ask for Catalogue
Queensland's Leading Furriers
J. JACKSON & SON
Foremost for Fine Furs for 44 Years
King George Square, Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY LTD
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

Mathers SHOE STORE
Famous GOLD CROSS SHOES
In Multiple Fittings

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6815
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Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

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90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Phone: M 1440
Thorngate Service Station
3 MAIN NORTH ROAD, Medindie
Best Quality Oils, Tyres, Tubes and Accessories
Repairs to all makes of cars.
David G. Reid, Proprietor

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
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Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

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"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
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115 King William Street, Adelaide

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Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings
Repaired, Repolished, Bought and Sold
236 VICTORIA SQUARE ADELAIDE
Cecil R. Bowker, Proprietor

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

W. L. Carr, Paterson & Co.
Estate and Business Agents
SALES, RENTS, INSURANCES
82 Moorabool Street

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAY BARNETT
See our HOSIERY LINGERIE SCARVES
of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Original Australian Paintings
Pottery and Fine Selection of Prints
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6342

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

C. CARLSSON
F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

Telephone MU 4964
Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment.
2nd Floor, HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.
MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE—Toorak

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE
BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O. T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET PERTH
Tel. B 3252

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector H. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office: 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH (Continued)

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon. 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP
HEREFORD COURT, CHRISTCHURCH
River Bank and Office Desk Lunches
Meat, Vegetables and Sweet
also
Soldiers' and Civilians' Parcels
Cake or Biscuits

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE
- CHOCOLATES
- SWEETS and
- NOVELTIES

Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

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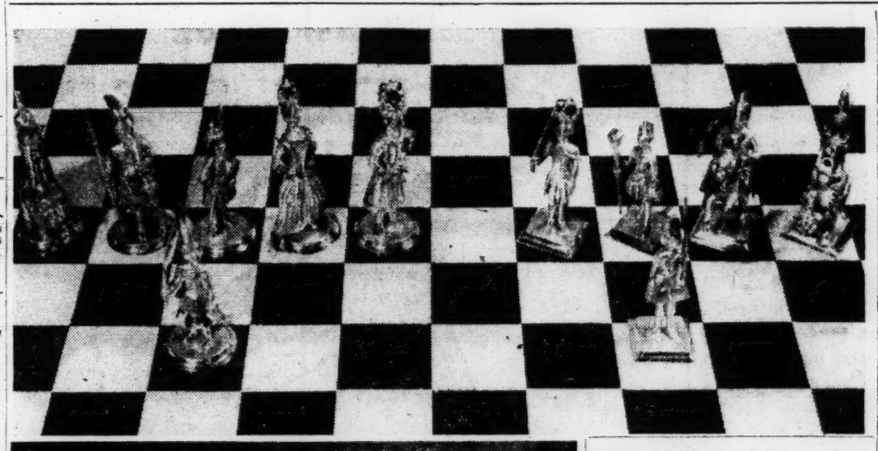


Wide World

Unique Chessmen

Top: A loan collection of chessmen from the collection of Gustavus Pfeiffer to the Metropolitan Museum includes this silver and gilt set made in Halberstadt, Germany, about 1850. This set represents Frederick the Great and army opposing the Turks. Lower: Another set indicating the many varieties of chessmen used in the game is this modern Nigerian set with its goatskin "board."

Silver Has Also Gone to War

Silver has joined the rest of the metals that fight for victory. True, it is hardly a front-line soldier, serving mainly as a replacement to release more vital metals for active service on the fighting fronts.

Construction of a magnesium plant in southern Nevada called for 100 miles of electric wiring to transmit current for light and power uses. One hundred miles of silver wiring was installed, thus releasing its equivalent in copper for indispensable tasks.

This is not the first time silver has substituted for copper wiring as a conductor of electricity. Silver wiring has already been used in high-power transmission lines in different parts of the country, to release large quantities of copper for tasks no other metal can perform.

Silver ball bearings as replacements for steel bearings have long since passed the experimental stage in many American industrial plants. Industry has also developed a new and easier method by which silver can be electroplated on magnesium to prevent oxidation—as one more contribution to the general speed-up of war production.

A new method for making sea water drinkable depends in part on silver. The addition of silver oxide and tartaric or citric acid removes sodium chloride and magnesium chloride from salt water, making it fit for drinking purposes.

Silver oxide and silver salts also play their part in photography, without which air offensives could not be effectively mounted and successfully maintained. For that matter, no large-scale sea-borne invasion can be planned without photographs.

Thousands of photographic prints were closely studied in planning the North Africa and Sicily landings. Just as many were carefully scrutinized for the invasion of France.

Daily Anecdote

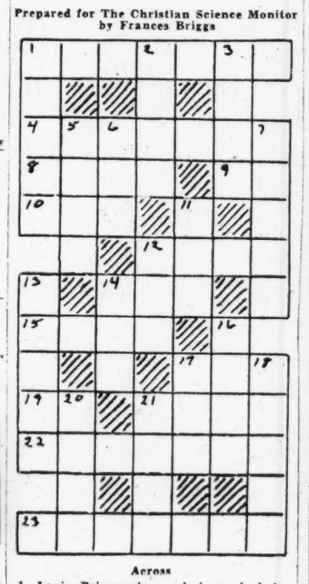
About Success

"Sir, what is your definition of success?" some one asked Disraeli.

The British Prime Minister considered the question, then replied in his usual satirical manner: "Young man, all that I can say about success is this: it is the one unpardonable sin that any man can commit in the eyes of his less fortunate fellows."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Louis Prima plays what musical instrument?
4—Chronicles are what?
8—Dash.
9—What is the symbol for gold?
10—What suffix forms the superlative of adjectives?
12—Coke is a product of what?
14—What might be made by "hooking"?
15—What is a circular object serving as a retaining band?
17—What Polish river flows to the Vistula?
19—Musical note.
21—What is the "beautiful" river of certain popular song?
22—China has been described as what kind of kingdom?
23—Certain poems by Shakespeare are what?

Down

1—How many bears dwelt in house visited by Goldilocks?
2—What is called by Shelley "that orbed maiden" in "The Cloud"?
3—Who is one of goddesses in "Das Rheingold"?
5—Who is object of Lohengrin's affections?
6—What black creature is subject of a tale by Poe?
7—Who painted "The Torn Hat"?
11—What creature is hero of London's "Call of the Wild"?
12—Drinking vessel.
13—A mantelpiece is what?
14—What is a measure of 5½ yards?
16—Samson lost what while he slept?
17—Pronoun.
18—Who wrote "The Highwayman"?
20—What is singing voice of 3 Down?
21—What was first name of Wister, American novelist?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Father Understood

In the days of his apprenticeship on the stage, a well-known actor frequently found himself jobless and broke, whereupon he would return home, enjoy the proverbial fatted calf for a few weeks, and then venture forth again.

On his twenty-first birthday, however, the actor found himself broke and stranded out in the West, and without meaps of returning home. "Well," he told himself, "on my twenty-first birthday father won't refuse me, so I'll wire for some money. I'm sure he'll be generous." He wired: "Father, I am twenty-one today and broke."

After waiting around the telegraph office all day, he was told that a reply had been received, collect. He managed to borrow enough to pay for it, and read: "So was I, my boy, when I was twenty-one."

Pentagon Gag No. 934

A young lieutenant recently was assigned to the Army General Staff in a secretarial capacity. Curiosity developed in Pentagon workers when much of his mail came addressed to him as major. He explained: "When I taught at VMI, I held a majority in the Virginia Militia, unorganized."

Not long afterward the lieutenant's stenographer was heard to tell another girl: "He's not really a lieutenant; he's a major in the Confederate Army, disorganized." —Newsweek.

Up With the Times

The modern mother on our street, up on her air squadron tactics, finds that her otherwise unresponsive young son Willie eagerly responds to: "Calling W for Willie!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Filchock

"I'll be over tomorrow and build you one for the hot water."

Brevities

The estimate that one automobile is being junked every 20 seconds nowadays was arrived at, no doubt, on the basis of reports from field agents with stop watches stationed beside telephone poles.—Boston Globe.

Selective Service reports that thousands of able-bodied men are being rejected because of insufficient book learning. Any college director of athletics would know how to handle such a situation.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Village's Submarine

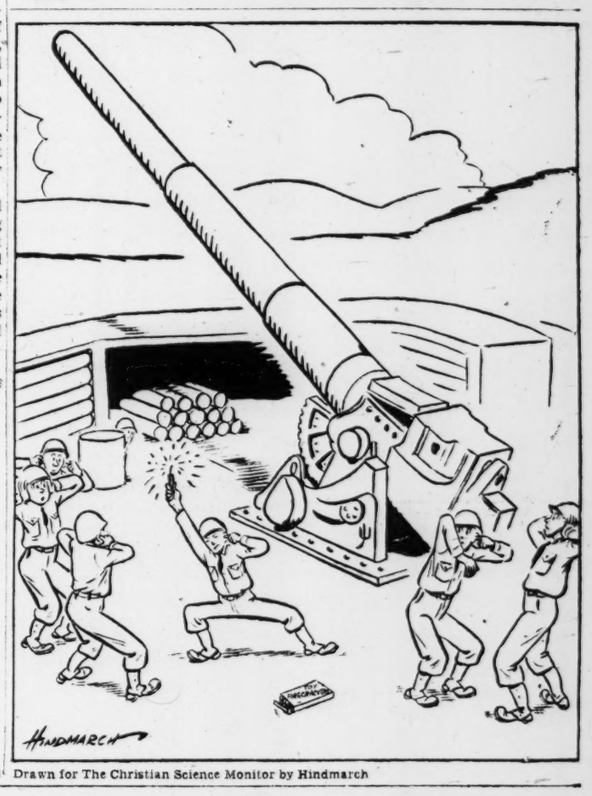
Seal, Kent

The crew of the British submarine Seal have shown a very concrete way of saying thank you to this tiny village. While the crew were on active service, and during the three and a half years of their captivity as prisoners of war, the villagers sent them letters and parcels of comforts. Reason enough for the firm friendship which grew up between the inhabitants of the village and the submarine crew, who felt that they could almost claim to know each family personally.

Now, the men have collected between £200 and £300 among themselves, and sent it as a gift to Seal village. They have agreed to the suggestion that when the war is over their money shall be put toward a much-needed sports pavilion, and that a plaque shall tell the story.

A Verse for Today . . .

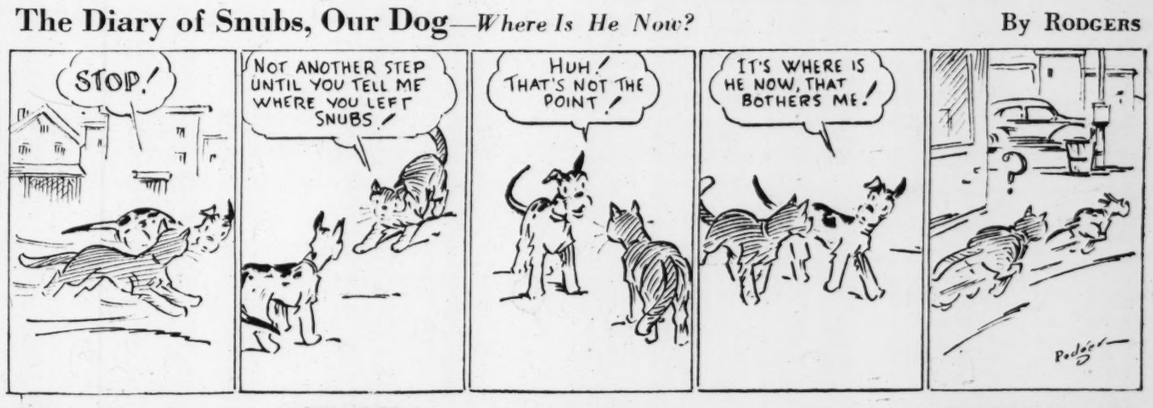
At the end of the days I . . . lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the most High, and I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever.
—DAN. 4:34



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Where Is He Now?*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Farewell to Foster*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Home Front Desertion

The problem of "a state of mind" that Generals Marshall and Arnold and Admiral King have laid before President Roosevelt is not insurmountable. America is naturally a land of optimism, and it should never be otherwise. For it is not a soft and unrealistic optimism; it is an optimism of tested strength.

If America is optimistic about the war it is because its factories have done the "miraculous" and because its young men have given vivid denial to those silly claims about democratic softness. And the news from every theater, except Central China, is cheering for the Allies. There is solid reason to expect victory; no one can persuade Americans not to hope it will be an early victory.

What the United States chiefs are worried about, of course, is not this justified optimism; it is the trek—visible for many weeks—of war workers back to jobs offering more postwar promise.

It is virtually impossible, for example, to recruit able men from industry to man the various emergency departments in Washington, though at the outset of the war many were eager to serve for a dollar a year. War plants are finding it increasingly hard to hire new workers, especially women. And the rate of turnover is very serious. It remains to be seen whether the new and more stringent regulations of the War Manpower Commission, which are now going into effect, will help.

Among the more interested readers of the message of the two Generals and the Admiral should be Congressmen now vacationing or campaigning. Specific and detailed Congressional action on postwar reconversion problems, assuring an orderly transition to peacetime economy, would have left workers less anxious and less hasty to make their own postwar provisions.

Mr. Dewey on Tariffs

Governor Dewey has lost no time in reshaping the Republican plank on foreign trade. In his first press conference after being nominated, he indorsed the "Republican reciprocal trade agreement program which Secretary Hull has been carrying out."

Mr. Hull might object that the Republicans have never consistently supported the vital most-favored-nation clause of his reciprocal agreements and that his policy has been carried through Congress only over the repeated opposition of the bulk of the Republicans. But historically Mr. Dewey can cite the McKinley and Taft arguments in favor of reciprocity. And those who recognize that continuance of the effort to break down trade barriers is one of the most practical steps for buttressing world peace with sound economic conditions will not quarrel over party labels.

The wording of the plank adopted at Chicago made it appear that Alf Landon and other Republicans who were working for a more liberal trade policy had lost their battle under the bludgeoning of the traditional protectionists led by former Senator Grundy. For the whole emphasis was on "a fair protective tariff" and the assumption was that imports from any country with lower living standards—that is all countries—are harmful.

The plank seemed to deny the advance that has been made in Republican thinking on tariffs—the growing recognition that trade must be a two-way business and that tariffs tax the great body of consumers for the benefit of certain producers. The plank did have a few words promising to join with other countries—so long as all home industries were protected from foreign competition—to "remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade." It also contained an ambiguous statement that protection against "foreign competition should be modified only by reciprocal bilateral trade agreements approved by Congress." Governor Dewey says the essence of the plank is the promise "to promote international trade in the interest of peace."

The phrase about "agreements approved by Congress" may be interpreted to support continuance of the present method by which Congress does not approve each separate agreement, but grants the Secretary of State authority to make such agreements under certain limitations. We are glad Mr. Dewey seems to interpret it this way. We hope he can persuade his party's representatives in Congress to take the same view. But it may be well to recognize that this entails a very great change in Republican thinking about trade.

Longer Paid Vacations

Two-week vacations with pay for hourly workers, starting after five years' service, promise to be multiplied under the award of the National War Labor Board in the case of the Fulton Iron Works Company of St. Louis. Regional boards are now beginning to grant two weeks, and having made a start, seem likely to issue many such orders.

Ten years ago weekly vacations for hourly workers were rare, though vacations for salaried employees were traditional. The hourly workers began to be given paid vacations, generally one week, shortly before the war in Europe opened. This was on a voluntary basis.

After the United States entered the conflict, the WLB made many one-week awards, which were compulsory. Now the Board is broadening its own vacation policy.

Paid vacations for hourly employees may prove one of the permanent gains for many wage earners coming out of the war.

What Congress May Miss

Recently President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress several of the principal measures adopted by the International Labor Conference at Philadelphia, which he had received. He added that he would later submit its recommendations. There are several important facts regarding the recommendation on State medicine which probably he does not know and will not submit. These include:

The representatives of the United States refrained from voting for the immediate recommendation of State medicine. This furnished the most controversial issue of the conference, and was carried by the enthusiasm of the Latin-American delegations and of the labor group, together with employer delegates from some nations.

Representation of the United States was confined to an employer delegation originating with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to workers drawn from the American Federation of Labor, and to Government officials under New Deal auspices. Other workers or industry had no one to speak for them, neither did agriculture.

In time Congress will receive the recommendations of the International Labor Conference, and freely enact or shelve any part of them, precisely as it has picked and chosen among the many recommendations of past years. The proposed program of State medicine goes farther than can now be found in any country. Because of its vast size, the United States has an entirely different problem than any other advanced industrial nation. Congress will certainly pause before voting to introduce any part of a recommendation for quick action, passed largely with the support of Latin-American countries, many of them unable to install as much social security as the United States already has.

Long and Cool

The old oaken bucket is plummeting into disrepute, and in spite of our better judgment, we bemoan the fact. It is not sanitary, says the Department of Labor. But we cannot think that water from a paper cup will ever taste as good as it did from a tin dipper with a bit of rust on it.

Now that the Department of Agriculture has gotten knee-deep in the recruiting of boys, girls, and women to work on farms, the Department of Labor has taken it upon itself to look after the interests of these new farm workers, and has begun to probe with benevolent inquisitiveness into eating, drinking, sleeping accommodations.

It frowns sternly on the open pail of water beneath the elm tree in the hayfield. This must no longer be, says Washington. Instead, there must be some sort of covered container, and the thirsty must use paper cups.

Alas for our day-dreams! No longer can we sit in a hot city office and envy the plowman pulling his team to a halt while he stops for a drink at midmorning. There might, to be sure, be an occasional grasshopper floating on top of the pail of water. Doubtless a leaf or a fleck of dust sometimes blew in on the fragrant wind. But he could take the long-handled dipper and drink deep while his horses jingled the harness as they shook off flies, and the clouds drifted by overhead, and the smell of freshly turned earth filled his nostrils.

Maybe the paper cup won't make any difference. We hope not.

An Ally in Need

The Joseph Tetralogy

The Bookshelf

JOSEPH THE PROVIDER, by Thomas Mann, translated from the German by H. T. Lowe-Porter (New York: Knopf. $3), is by far the greatest of the four Joseph books, a superbly embellished reconstruction of life in ancient Egypt, borrowing for its narrative the climax of one of the best tales ever told.

In this section there is more of the original story to work with, and it is rich in drama. Instead of a few verses, as in the case of some of the other volumes of this tetralogy, the narrative this time is drawn from more than ten chapters of Genesis. Retold is Joseph's career from the time when he was thrown into prison on the false charges of Potiphar's wife, to the burial of Jacob in the cave and the return of Joseph and his brothers to Egypt, the brothers forgiven.

Moreover, Mr. Mann is here in two fields that seem particularly absorbing to him: the colorful tapestry of an ancient and noble civilization, and the philosophical gropings of a people in bondage to dark, superstitious beliefs but reaching out for light. Both he treats with mastery.

Probably some will read this novel as they read other works of fiction—primarily for the story. Yet the story as found in Genesis is limpid-clear and far more beautiful. Indeed, while the narrative weaves its troubled path through Mann's supplementary architecture, it is often all but lost sight of.

But the background is fascinating. With a picture of Joseph on the Nile boat being taken to prison, one steps into a dark and glittering land of records on tombs suddenly come alive, where pharaohs and slaves are no longer mummies and figurines, where a shining river rules like a god, and an insistent political and business activity is whimsically modern.

Thomas Mann brings to his work of recreating the setting of this impelling adventure story the distinguished scholarship and depth of mind that one has come to expect of this greatest of contemporary German writers. As with the earlier Joseph books, so here, the background is authentic and convincing. That it does not overweigh the story is basically because the story is simple, and eternal in its spiritual message.

At times, however, the going is heavy. The pharaoh is depicted as a winning, eager boy, but the long philosophical conversations between him and Joseph badly hamper the progress of the novel.

The characters of Joseph, Judah, and the concubine Tamar (who is presented in an oddly thrust-in detour of pastoral and presumably symbolic narrative) are the best drawn. Many of the others on this vast canvas are mere symbols, yet have a certain importance in creating an atmosphere of prophecy.

Throughout, Mr. Mann injects personal comment which adds to the air of ancient storytelling, as if he were a character in the prologue of Hardy's "Dynasts," watching with mingled compassion, amusement, and reverence the men and women of this drama.

One feels that whatever else Thomas Mann writes, this tetralogy will stand as a symbol of his distinguished contribution to twentieth-century literature. M. J. T.

Mirror of World Opinion

Eire's Responsibility

Many Canadians of Irish descent must have felt embarrassed, if not ashamed, because of the attitude of their ancestral land (south of the Ulster border) towards the present war. The Irish have many national characteristics, both amiable and the reverse, but neutrality is not naturally one of them. Even virtual political separation from the ancient enemy, England, has not brought internal peace to the troubled land. . . .

Young as a self-governing nation, Eire may be politically immature, unready to accept the fact that nationhood carries responsibilities as well as sovereign rights. It is not fitting for Canadians to censure her too severely, when we remember that if certain of our politicians had had their way, Canada might even now be sharing Eire's shame as a neutral.—*Minnedosa (Manitoba) Tribune.*

Soviets Permit Profits

The Wide Horizon

By Helen Ross

National Research Bureau

Soviet Russia permits the establishment of small businesses for profit as an aid toward reconstruction in areas liberated from the fascists. While it was never disallowed by law, not since the inception of the Five-Year Plan in 1928 have small businesses flourished in Russia.

Recently, the Kiev Pravda officially announced that any willing citizen may start a small business. Immediately, several private enterprises sprung up while plans for others came to the fore. In a socialist nation, this is a revolutionary tendency. While only a temporary expediency, the plan to allow business to exist for profit is based on individualist motives rather than on Marxist collectivism.

* * *

Among the Soviet people, according to direct reports from Russia, there is a feeling that if peace and security are to prevail, everyone must be put to work and the production of all goods must be increased. Certain forces are already at work planning ahead. As in the past, the Soviet Union is solving its problems by turning to the experiences of the post-civil-war days.

Then, much of the Union's industries were in enemy hands or were destroyed. Transportation broke down. The drought set in. Technicians, tied to old Russia's private industrial elements, fled to other nations. Within the country counter-revolutionaries offered resistance, while other nations isolated the Soviet Union. A slow condition of economic stagnation set in.

In 1921, Lenin outlined plans for a New Economic Policy to induce increases in the food supply and commodity goods and bring about a revival of industrial activity. He showed that to rebuild the Nation's economic life it was necessary to forego temporarily the program of building socialism.

Under his plan, basic industries, such as transport, communications, power stations, and foreign trade, were to remain State monopolies. But limited concessions were to be made to private capitalism.

This compromise with capitalist tendencies was a tactical retreat during which the country could train its own technicians and build the reserve for industrial socialism; this prepared for the Five-Year Plan and the elimination of private enterprise.

The New Economic Policy accomplished its purpose by setting the wheels of industry and trade going and by accumulating a reserve of food and consumer goods. By 1926, production reached the pre-1914 level.

* * *

Today, as their newspapers and reports of U. S. officials show, the Soviet government is encouraging individuals to open small enterprises for private profit. By permitting the exploitation of shrewdness and ability, it will not be long before market places and stores will overflow with merchandise.

The plan today operates very simply. Aided by the authorities, a business operator rents space, buys his merchandise, hires help, and conducts his business for his own best interests. Already restaurants have been established by securing space in a co-operative or factory on a concession basis.

A restaurateur makes his own arrangements for equipment and fixtures. He hires cooks, waiters and waitresses, cashiers, and porters. He then makes his food purchases from farmers who raise more products than they need to cover their requirements.

A group of Ukrainian veterans is planning a tobacco factory. Small factories manufacturing essential clothes are springing up. Shoemakers are taking orders for shoes. Building tradesmen are getting together to manufacture construction supplies for houses and factories. Soon electricians, plumbers, home decorators, printers, and many others will be in their own small businesses.

There is a great need for clothing and knit goods, furniture, building supplies and lumber, farm implements, wagons, kitchen utensils, stationery, toys, and recreational facilities. It will not be long before Soviet citizens will be engaged in this work.

How the Convention Did It

An Intimate Message from Chicago

By Erwin D. Canham

Returning from the Republican Convention

Nothing is more significant about this week's political doings than the striking difference between their beginning and their end. When we arrived in Chicago, defeatism gripped the whole Convention. Delegates were assembled to ratify a foregone conclusion. And many of them were far from happy about that particular conclusion. They felt he had been "put over" on them in some not very clearly defined manner. They had doubts about November.

But at the end, the situation was very substantially reversed. Defeatism has turned into confidence and enthusiasm, and the campaign gets off to an excellent start. What was responsible for this political achievement? Here are some of the factors:

First, in point of time at least, was the sense of power and confidence generated by so many Republican office-holders (not aspirants) assembled together in one place. It was an in-office, not an out-of-office, Convention. With 26 states having Republican administrations, covering three-fourths of the electoral votes, it was obvious that assurance would grow. There's a big difference between being in the wilderness and being in the City Hall. Of course, in some of these states, the local officials are far from certain they can carry the state against the Roosevelt ticket. But they have gained confidence from association.

Second, the ticket itself has bred unity and strength. There was a lot of incipient Bricker support among the rank-and-file delegates. He made a genuine appeal to the "regular" politicians, for he had conducted an effective nation-wide campaign for the nomination. Some delegates resented being rushed at caucuses Sunday and Monday into unanimous votes for Dewey. And Gov. Bricker's dashing figure, sportingly withdrawing his name in a great old-fashioned speech, clinched their views.

Third came the appearance of Governor Dewey himself. His first few sentences Wednesday night captured most of the Convention, and his speech as a whole convinced them that he was their best available choice. His well-known air of confidence was never better modulated, more tactfully restrained, or more suited to the occasion. The charming and modest Mrs. Dewey, seen both on the rostrum and at a huge reception afterward, completed the picture of youth and appeal.

Finally, Governor Dewey set out at once to placate and enlist the party "regulars" who were not very tactfully treated by the nominee in 1940, and who had some doubts about this second New Yorker. He gave gracious deference to Governor Bricker's views, sought to see some leader from each state, and at his press conference stressed again the need of achieving maximum unity within the party through his "area of agreement" policy.

Thus a flat and dubious prospect has been turned into a buoyant and confident outlook. Perhaps the chances of defeating President Roosevelt are no whit better than they were a week ago. But the Republican delegates think they are. And it is clear that many mistakes have been avoided, if only by a narrow margin.

One of these great mistakes is the danger of bringing the war into the campaign. Governor Warren, the keynoter, and Governor Dewey sought clearly and vigorously to keep the war out. Representative Luce brought it in with both hands in her evocation of "G. I. Jim." So outspoken has been the criticism of that part of her speech from influential Republicans that it is unlikely this mistake will be made responsibly again. One faction, represented by bitter isolationists, and by some who advocate an early and compromise peace, would try to prey on parental love for political advantage. But the vast majority of the party condemns them.

On the positive side, perhaps the most striking aspect of the Dewey technique is the "area of agreement" policy. Readers of this column will remember many references here in the past to the wisdom of emphasizing the things that unite us, rather than our differences of opinion. And now this fundamental becomes the second big plank of the Dewey platform—the first being the accent on youth. As long as "area of agreement" does not become dodging, or ambiguity, it has profound merits. It is the high road to national unity. And in these days, as Governor Dewey truly said, there are powerful forces seeking to divide us. As long as he does not hesitate to express his own basic convictions—as in his tariff statement—then the agreement policy becomes the one way to bring together a majority party in the United States.

Historically, both Republican and Democratic parties have been coalitions of divergent but ally-able groups. It is the only way party government can work here. Undoubtedly President Roosevelt will try to do much the same thing.

Anyway, in the youth platform, in the unity theme, the Republicans have the basis for an effective campaign. They go ahead with new hope.

Japanese-Americans' Loyalty Demonstrated?

Released by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Contrary to a widely-held belief, there has not been one proved case of sabotage or espionage by a Japanese-American, either in this country or Hawaii, since the beginning of the war, Carey McWilliams, former Commissioner of Immigration of the State of California, points out in a 32-page pamphlet study, "What About Our Japanese-Americans?" made public by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, both of New York City.

In this new Public Affairs Pamphlet, Mr. McWilliams, author of "Factories in the Field" and "Brothers Under the Skin," presents a summary of the results of two years of intimate study of the issues raised by the evacuation, relocation, and segregation of Japanese-Americans. The pamphlet is illustrated by Taro Yashima, noted anti-fascist artist.

The complete findings of Mr. McWilliams' two-year study will be issued in book form by the Institute of Pacific Relations this fall.

The Japanese-Americans who are now being resettled and given employment in various parts of the country are men and women who have proved their loyalty beyond any question, Mr. McWilliams reveals.

Americans of Japanese ancestry have been "screened" repeatedly to test their loyalty:

First, the FBI kept a close check on "dangerous individuals" for at least several years prior to Pearl Harbor, and such persons were promptly arrested on December 7, both in Hawaii and on the mainland, and placed in special detention camps.

Second, after the evacuation of some 110,000 persons of Japanese descent to relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority sifted out the so-called "disloyal" elements and segregated them at Tule Lake. Actually, according to Mr. McWilliams, only a small proportion of this group may be regarded as disloyal.

The record of the more than 19,000 Japanese-Americans who have left the relocation centers for normal homes and jobs has fully demonstrated their loyalty. The pamphlet concludes that "if the relocation program is ended at an early date, with most of the evacuees relocated outside the centers, the program itself will show constructive results despite the hardships, expense, and needless suffering which it has involved."

As further confirmation of the loyalty of the Japanese-Americans in relocation centers and of the potentialities of the relocation program for democracy, Mr. McWilliams points to facts such as the following:

There are now more than 8,000 Japanese-Americans in the Army. Some of them, like Sergeants Kazuo Komoto and Fred Nishitsujii, have been cited for gallantry. Sergeant Ben Kuroki has taken part in over twenty-five combat flights over Europe and wears the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

The evacuees inside the centers have purchased war bonds; conducted drives for the Red Cross; organized volunteers-for-victory committees; made radio transcriptions for the OWI; and, within the limitations of detention, have done all in their power to further the war effort.

Young Nisei—American-born citizens of Japanese-immigrant parentage—are "moving out into the main stream of American life . . . and, in many fields, are demonstrating an alert awareness of the kind of world in which they live."

It is a healthy sign for America, Mr. McWilliams concludes, "that the Japanese problem, which has echoed on the West Coast for nearly fifty years, has now ceased to be a local and has become a national problem . . . definitely related to the problem of the other racial minorities. This is important since it is evident that we shall never solve any of these problems until we have solved all of them."

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